

For Office use
only.

No.

Ackd.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS PROBATIONER, 1911.

No person will be considered as a Candidate from whom the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., shall not have received, on or before Saturday, the 1st July 1911 at latest, an application on this form.

If Candidates who fill up and return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should communicate with the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department.

INDIA OFFICE,

November 1910.

1 Name in full.

2 Address. (*Any alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W.*)

3 Date and place of Birth. (*In the event of the Candidate's selection, he will be required to produce a British Certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age.*)

4 Profession or occupation, and nationality of Father.

- 5 The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.

6 All Institutions where educated, since the age of 15, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence at such Institutions.

From _____ *to* _____

at

From _____ *To* _____

ac

From _____ *To* _____

at

From _____ *to* _____

at

- 7 Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.

- 8 The Candidate should insert here information with regard to his qualification (if any) under paragraph 5 of the Regulations.
- 9 If the candidate has not obtained a degree in Natural Science (*vide* paragraph 5 of the Regulations), he should state here what evidence he can produce to show that he has received a good general education in the subjects mentioned in paragraph 6 of the Regulations, and that he has a good knowledge of Chemistry, Mechanics, and Physics. Particulars of any public examination passed by the Candidate should be given.
- 10 Whether married or single (*see* paragraph 4 of Regulations).

- 11 Names and Addresses of persons (not more than three, of whom at least one should be connected with the Institution at which the Candidate has last studied) who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character during the last four years. (*References will not be accepted from persons who are related to or have no personal knowledge of the Candidate.*)

- 12 Whether the Candidate has previously applied, either in England or in India, for an appointment under the Government of India.

Signature _____

Date _____ 1911.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 18, 1911. 221

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing Regulations be forwarded for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, noted in the margin, the Inspector General of Forests, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries. Also that the Regulations be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.
Bombay.
Ber. gal.
United Provinces.
Punjab.
Burma.
Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Central Provinces.
Coorg.
Ajmer.
Andamana.
Baluchistan.
North-West Frontier Province.

S. CARR,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 261-262.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

**EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS ON BEHALF
OF HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.**

Calcutta, the 13th February 1911.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., C. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for clause II of Part J of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. ^{3-Judicial} 486-601, dated the 28th March 1895,

* Nos. 226—229 (Judicial), dated the 21st February 1906.

Nos. 592—595 (Judicial), dated the 8th May 1908.

Nos. 991—995 (Judicial), dated the 14th July 1909.

as amended by the Resolutions noted on the margin*, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council :—

II—(a) Contracts and other instruments for the purchase, supply, conveyance or carriage of building materials, stores, machinery, etc., and the provision of labour for building or other work, and such like engagements.

By Collectors of Districts, Sub-Collectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of Divisions; Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, and Superintendents of Police; Commissioner of Police, Madras; Inspector-General of Prisons; Inspector-General of Registration; Superintendent of Stationery; and the Presiding Port Officer and Port Officers.

(b) Contracts and other instruments regarding the sale of articles manufactured in jails.

By the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras for information, with reference to their letter no. 63, dated the 16th January 1911, and that it be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

A. EARLE,
Offy. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.SANITARYPLAUE.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1911.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 11th February 1911, is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SINDH.	Northern.	Bombay City	73	57
		Ahmedabad Town	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Ahmedabad District	25	16
		Panab Mahals	29	29
		Kaira District	78	57
		Bulsar Port	13	7
		Surat Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Surat District	70	60
		Mahi Kantha Agency	34	15
		Bhiwandi Port	9	10
		Bandra	1	1
		Bassein	2	3
		Kalyan	3	4
		Thana	8	3
		Umbergaon Port . . . . .	...	...
		Agnashi . . . . .	...	...
		Thana District	21	23
	Central.	West Khandesh District	13	12
		East Khandesh	189	129
		Satara District	106	83
		Poona City	2(a)	1(a)
		Poona District	6	4
		Nasik	239	161
		Sholapur Town	160	125
		Sholapur District	68	50
SOUTH.	Southern.	Panvel Port	2	—
		Alibag . . . . .	...	39
		Kolaba District	34	—
		Dabhol Port . . . . .	...	—
		Bankot	8	2
		Vengurla Port	1	—
		Ratnagiri District	15	5
		Belgaum	231	162
		Hubli Town	20	18
		Dharwar District	320	246
		Kanara	2	3
		Savantvadi State . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District	6	6
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	57	57
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...

(a) Imported.

B

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.						Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
		Mandvi Port	Bhavnagar Town and Port	Jamnagar Town and Port	Kathiawar Agency	Kolhapur Town	Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Mandvi Port						5	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port						...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port						...	...
		Kathiawar Agency						25	10
		Kolhapur Town						3	3
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country						233	160
		Billimora Port						...	...
		Baroda State						243	187
		Surat Agency						2	1
		Satara						...	...
		Shrivardhan Port						12	9
		Janjira State						...	...
		Akalkot						11	6
		Aden						...	...
		Sevanur State						1	...
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.								TOTAL	2,369
		Coimbatore Town						14	12
		Coimbatore District						51(c)	49(a)
		Madura Town						...	...
		Madura District						9(b)	10
		Mangalore Port						15	8
		Salem District						135(d)	104(e)
		Salem Town						8(f)	5(c)
		North Arcot District						5	3
		Nilgiris						...	...
		Madras City						1(g)	...
		Bellary District						40(a)	31(b)
		Bellary Town						47	41
		Trichinopoly District						8(b)	4(b)
		Malabar						4	6
		Calicut Port						2	1
		Ganjam District						...	...
		Tanjore District						...	...
		Anantapur District						1	1
		Chingleput						...	...
		Kurnool District						...	...
BENGAL.	Presidency							TOTAL	335
		Calcutta						14	18
		24-Parganas District						...	...
		Burdwan						...	...
		Gaya Town						40	40
		Gaya District						40	30
		Patna City						3	...
		Patna District						840	785
	Patna	Shahabad District						331	334

(a) Two imported. (b) One imported. (c) Three imported. (d) Eight imported.
 (e) Five imported. (f) Four imported. (g) Imported.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 18, 1911. 225

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague	Plague
			seizures.	deaths.
Bengal	Tirhoot	Saran District	1,125	1,119
		Champanar District	17	17
		Darbhanga	111	121
		Muzaffarpur	80	88
		Monghyr Town	6	6
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	445	390
		Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	36	36
	Chota Nagpur.	Hasaribagh District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	3,097	2,994
United Provinces.	Meerut	Meerut City	6	5
		Meerut District	937	878
		Bulandshahr District	429	429
		Aligarh City	13	14
		Aligarh District	47	38
		Hathras City . . . . .	...	...
		Musaffarnagar City . . . . .	...	...
		Musaffarnagar District	576	574
		Saharanpur City	8	4
		Saharanpur District	149	126
	Agra	Muttra City	2	2
		Muttra District	104	104
		Etawah City . . . . .	...	...
		Etawah District	85	85
		Farrukhabad Town	6	3
		Fatehgarh . . . . .	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	144	104
		Mainpuri District	165	158
Rohilkhand.	Kanpur	Etah	213	170
		Agra City	15	15
		Agra District	232	232
		Budaun District	608	566
		Pilibhit	19	19
		Moradabad City	14	14
		Moradabad District	136	143
		Bijnor	50	50
		Bareilly	118	106
		Bareilly City	109	106
	Allahabad	Shahjahanpur City	23	23
		Shahjahanpur District	79	55
		Allahabad City	2	1
		Allahabad District	100	172
		Jalaun	1	1
	Cawnpur	Cawnpur City	144	137
		Cawnpur District	205	211
		Fatehpur	110	104

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Benares	Ballia District	305	305
		Mirzapur City	335	289
		Mirzapur District	211	188
		Benares City	55	53
		Benares District	49	43
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	...
		Jaunpur District	611	680
		Ghazipur	717	718
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Azamgarh District	904	906
		Basti District	158	188
		Gorakhpur City	9	9
	Lucknow	Gorakhpur District	313	378
		Unao District	210	201
		Sitapur	11	11
		Rao Baroli District	177	175
		Hardei	512	505
		Kheri District . . . . .	...	...
PUNJAB	Kuma	Lucknow City	17	16
		Lucknow District	59	50
		Almora District . . . . .	...	...
		Gazhwali District	2	2
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	62	61
		Fyzabad District	404	533
		Gonda	79	47
	Lahore	Sultanpur	957	566
		Bara Banki Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bara Banki District	303	287
		Bahraich . . . . .	...	...
		Partabgarh	131(a)	158(a)
PUNJAB	TOTAL			
	Delhi	Gurgaon District	529	535
		Hissar	60	57
		Delhi City	6	1
		Delhi District	243	244
	Jallandur	Behtak	249	19
		Karnal	304	293
		Ambala	613	542
		Hoshiarpur District . . . . .	...	...
	Lahore	Kangra District . . . . .	...	...
		Ludhiana . . . . .	...	...
		Jullundur	47	31
		Potowpar	11	8
PUNJAB	Lahore	Amritsar District	14	14
		Gurdaspur	86	55
		Labore . . . . .	...	...
		Gujranwala	35	27
		Sialkot	59	51

(a) Including 65 seizures and 64 deaths of previous week.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 18, 1911. 227

Province or Territory	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague estimates.	Plague deaths
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Gujrat District . . . . .	...	...
		Shahpur District	19	19
		Attock . . . . .	...	...
		Jhelum	21	18
	Multan.	Lyalipar District	189	73
		Montgomery	16	9
		Jhang	22	23
		Patiala City	8	8
		Patiala State	622	567
		Nabha	115(a)	115(a)
BURMA.	Pegu.	Jind	64	61
		Kalsia . . . . .	...	...
		Patundi . . . . .	...	...
		Kapurthala State . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	3,285	2,755
	Irrawaddy.	Rangoon Town	9	9
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Frome	29	29
		Pegu	12	10
		Tharrawaddy	9	9
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Tenasserim.	Bassein District	3	3
		Pyapon District	4	4
		Toungoo	12	12
		Amherst District	12	12
		Thaton . . . . .	...	...
	Magwe.	Moulmain Town	10	8
		Magwe District	1	1
		Thayetmyo District	2	2
		Minbu . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay Town	122	125
SAGAING.	Mandalay.	Mandalay District	6	6
		Katha District	5	5
		Maymyo Town . . . . .	...	...
		Myitkyina District	1	1
		Sagaing District	1	1
	Meiktila.	Lower Chindwin District	1	1
		Tamethin District . . . . .	...	...
		Kyankee . . . . .	...	...
		Meiktila	3	2
		Myingyan	27	27
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong.	TOTAL	269	267
		TOTAL		

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 11th February 1911.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	147(b)	188(b)
		Nagpur District	16	15
		Kamptee Cantonment	147	180
		Wardha Town	9	2
		Wardha District	9(b)	7(b)
		Bhandara Town	2(a)	1
	Orissa	Bhandara District	14(b)	6(a)
		Bilaspur District . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	25	20
Berar	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	58(d)	47(d)
		Hoshangabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Nimar	9(a)	7
		Betul District . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda District	1(c)	1(c)
	Berar	Narsingpur District	69	61
		Akola Town	32	29
		Akola District	245(a)	183(a)
		Buldana Town	10	7
		Buldana District	346	257
Coorg	Coorg	Amravati Town	4(c)	4(c)
		Amravati District	830	293
		Yeotmal Town . . . . .	...	...
		Yeotmal District	78(a)	54(a)
TOTAL			1,551	1,262
MYSORE STATE	Mysore State	Coorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL		
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	24	15
		Bangalore City	6	5
		Bangalore District	20	17
		Mysore City	3	2
		Mysore District	49	43
		Hassan	23	18
		Kadur	14	10
		Kolar	14	13
		Kolar Gold Fields	2	14
		Tumkur District	21	17
		Shimoga	4	4
		Chitaldroog	1	—
TOTAL			180	152

(a) One imported,

(b) Two imported,

(c) Imported,

(d) Three imported.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 18, 1911. 229

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague	
			seizures.	deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	Umanabad District .	Raihor	71	59
		"	52	52
		Niramabad	...	8
		Gulbarga	... (e)	... (e)
		Parbhani	1(a)	1(a)
		Atraubalda	118(b)	103(b)
		Nander	...	..
			TOTAL	243
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore City			218
		Indore State	...	...
		Indore Residency	137	118
		Ujjain City	...	...
		Ujjain District	...	...
		Gwalior State	...	... (d)
		Betlam	267	280
		Mhow Cantonment	19	19
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	19	15
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)	...	...
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	...	...
		Neemuch Cantonment.	...	...
		Piploda State	...	...
		Jagra	2	4
		Dhar	26	22
		Bagli	21	10
		Sedlana	20	17
		Jhabua	9	6
		Manpur	7	7 (d)
		Malwa State	...	...
		Malwa Prant	...	...
		Rewa State	...	...
		Bhopal State	4	5
		Moren Cantonment	...	...
			TOTAL	551
				568

(a) Imported.

(b) Including 16 imported cases and 15 imported deaths.

(c) Figures for the period from 30th January to 5th February 1911.

(d) Figures for the week ending 4th February 1911.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWA	Mewar State	160	108	
	Udaipur City	...	...
	Chitor (Udaipur) State	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpur) State	24	23	
	Jaipur City	...	(a)	...
	Jaipur State	276	240	
	Dholpur	4	4	
	Tonk City	3	3	
	Tonk State	...	...
	Partabgarh Town	...	...
	Partabgarh State	...	...
	Kishangarh	...	...
	Alwar City	159	145	
	Alwar State	330	295	
	Bawar	...	...
	Karanali State	...	(a)	...
	Karanali City	...	...
	Bharatpur State	176	149	
	Ajmer City	...	...
	Ajmer District	...	...
	Shahpura	...	...
	Shahpura Town	...	...
	Deoli Agency	...	...
	Ajmer-Merwara District	...	...
	Sirohi State	...	...
	TOTAL	1,122	970	
N.W.F. PROVINCE	Peshawar Cantonment	...	...
	Nowshera	...	...
	Hazara District	4	3	
	TOTAL	4	2	
KASHMIR	Mirpur District	...	...
	Kathua	...	...
	Jammu Province	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	Sonmiani	...	...
	Hirok	...	...
	Sibi	...	...
	Fort Sandeman	...	...
	Ormanza (Las Bela State)	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			24,715	22,278

(a) Figures for the week ending 10th February 1911.

L. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

*Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT
PRINTING, INDIA, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 28, 1911. 231

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian
Railways.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 8.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or even Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 23rd February 1911, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Weather was somewhat unsettled in northwest India throughout the week, the disturbed conditions being associated during the greater part with a depression over Persia; precipitation occurred only in Kashmir and along the frontier, and even in these areas it was no more than light and scattered. Scattered rainfall also occurred at intervals in Assam.

2. Temperature was generally high over northern India, the excess being greatest in the northwest but in the Peninsula and north Burma conditions were on the whole cooler than usual.

3. *Burma*.—The only rainfall of importance reported was 1.03 inches at Mergui on the 20th. Temperature was somewhat lower than usual in the northern districts.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Light rain fell on several days in the upper Assam valley. Early in the week night temperature was lower than usual in Orissa, but later both day and night temperatures were above normal at most places. The air was abnormally dry in the west of the division during the greater part of the week.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—No rain was reported. Temperature, especially during the day, was unusually high almost throughout the week, and the air was very dry.

Northwest India.—Skies were almost generally clouded : light precipitation occurred chiefly in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and the hills of the northwest Punjab. Temperature was very high in most parts, especially during the day.

The Peninsula.—No rain was reported and the air was unusually dry in Mysore. Temperature, more especially at night, was below normal over the greater part of the south of the division.

4. The greatest amounts of precipitation during the week were as follows :—

February 18th. Dibrugarh 0·81", Srinagar and Minimarg about 9 inches of snow.

" 20th. Mergui 1·03".

" 22nd. Cherrapunji 1·01."

5. Precipitation during the week was above normal in Kashmir, but defective almost everywhere else ; while for the period 2nd December to 23rd February it was in excess in Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Berar and in defect elsewhere.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 25, 1911. 237

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 23RD FEBRUARY 1911.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND DECEMBER 1910 TO 23RD FEBRUARY 1911.				SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or deficit in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or deficit in inches.	This week.	Last week.	
								8	9
Bay Islands	0	0'1	-0'1	4'3	7'5	-3'2	-43	-43	
Lower Burma	0'1	0'1	0	0'5	0'9	-0'4	-44	-57	
Upper Burma	0	0'1	-0'1	0'1	0'7	-0'6	-86	-83	
Assam	0'3	0'4	-0'1	3'5	2'5	+1'0	+40	+52	
Eastern Bengal	0	0'3	-0'3	0'5	1'4	-0'9	-64	-55	
Bengal	0	0'3	-0'3	0'2	1'4	-1'2	-86	-80	
Orissa	0	0'3	-0'3	0'2	1'3	-1'1	-85	-80	
Chota Nagpur	0	0'4	-0'4	0	1'4	-1'4	-100	-100	
Bihar	0	0'1	-0'1	0'3	1'2	-0'9	-75	-70	
United Provinces, East	0	0'1	-0'1	1'7	1'5	+0'2	+13	+13	
United Provinces, West	0	0'2	-0'2	4'3	2'5	+1'8	+72	+87	
Punjab, East and North	0	0'3	-0'3	5'4	3'5	+1'9	+54	+74	
Punjab, South-west	0	0'1	-0'1	1'5	1'6	-0'1	-6	0	
Kashmir	0'7	0'2	+0'5	5'9	3'1	+2'8	+90	+86	
N.-W. Frontier Province	0'1	0'2	-0'1	2'5	2'1	+0'4	+19	+32	
Baluchistan	0	0'3	-0'3	5'9	4'1	+1'8	+44	+55	
Sind	0	0'1	-0'1	0'3	0'7	-0'4	-57	-57	
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0'1	0'6	-0'5	-83	-83	
Rajputana, East	0	0'1	-0'1	0'3	0'8	-0'5	-63	-57	
Gujarat	0	0	0	0'1	0'2	-0'1	-50	-50	
Central India, West	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'5	-0'5	-100	-100	
Central India, East	0	0'1	-0'1	1'2	1'8	-0'6	-33	-29	
Berar	0	0'1	-0'1	1'9	1'1	+0'8	+73	+73	
Central Provinces, West	0	0'1	-0'1	0'7	1'3	-0'6	-46	-46	
Central Provinces, East	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'9	-0'9	-100	-100	
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0'2	-0'2	-100	-100	
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0'4	-0'4	-100	-100	
Hyderabad, North	0	0'1	-0'1	0'3	0'6	-0'3	-50	-49	
Hyderabad, South	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'4	-0'4	-100	-100	
Mysore	0	0'1	-0'1	0	0'4	-0'4	-100	-100	
Malabar	0	0'2	-0'2	0'3	1'9	-1'6	-84	-83	
Madras, South-east	0	0'2	-0'2	0'4	6'4	-6'0	-94	-94	
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	0'6	-0'6	-100	-100	
Madras Coast, North	0	0'1	-0'1	0'1	1'5	-1'4	-93	-93	

W. A. HARWOOD,
for Director-General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 23rd February 1911.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
18th February 1911.**

Burma.—Very slight rain fell during the week in Tavoy and Mergui and none elsewhere. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice are approaching completion. Harvesting of cotton and groundnut is nearly finished. Cultivation of spring rice and island crops is progressing. The condition and prospects of standing crops are satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice remains about normal in Lower Burma while in Upper Burma it is above normal in some districts and below in others.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather was dry and warm. Some more rain would be of advantage for ploughing the field for jute and summer rice. Scarcity of rice is reported in parts of the Naga Hills. In the Lushai Hills almost all bamboos are seeding and arrangements are being made to purchase local supplies of paddy as a precautionary measure against scarcity next year. In other parts of the Province agricultural conditions and prospects are favourable. The average price of common rice shows a slight tendency to rise and is about 10 per cent. higher than at this time last year but the fact that no Burma rice is being imported into Chittagong indicates that local stocks are sufficient. Cattle disease is prevalent only in Chittagong, Noakhali and the Jaintia Hills.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week except light showers in parts of Jessore. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of oilseeds and other early spring crops are going on. Preparation of lands for the next autumn crop has commenced in some districts. The standing spring crops are doing well. The price of common rice has risen in Midnapore, Howrah, Gaya, Shahabad, Monghyr and Purnea and has fallen in Burdwan, Murshidabad, Darbhanga, the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore and Hazaribagh. Cattle disease is reported from Midnapore, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas, Angul, Puri, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Maubhum. Fodder is reported to be getting scarce in parts of the Sonthal Parganas. The supply of water is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are ripening and generally give excellent promise. Harvesting of peas has begun. Preparation of fields for cane and extra crops continues. Prospects of the poppy crop are generally good. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory but sporadic cattle disease is reported in fifteen districts. Fodder and supplies are ample. Prices show a downward tendency in fifteen districts. Elsewhere they are practically stationary.

Punjab.—There was no rain of importance during the week. Pressing of sugarcane continues in certain districts. Ploughings for and sowings of extra spring crops are in progress. The condition and prospects of standing crops are good to average. Caterpillars are doing damage to gram in parts of Rohtak. Prices are easy. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Lahore and the riverain parts of Ferozepore.

• **North-West Frontier Province.**—The rainfall during the week was 8 cents in Peshawar, 3 cents in the Charsadda tahsil of the Peshawar district and 5 cents in the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district. Rain is badly wanted in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of standing crops generally is from average to good but unirrigated crops in Dera Ismail Khan are reported below the average. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in Bannu and in parts of the Peshawar district. Planting of sugarcane is in progress in Bannu. Lands are being prepared for extra spring sowings in the Peshawar district. Water is somewhat scanty in the Shigga and Pakha circles of the Marwat tahsil in the Bannu district but is sufficient elsewhere. There is no irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Fodder is generally procurable but in Dera Ismail Khan its price is rising. Cattle are generally in good condition except in one village of the Mardan tahsil, in one village of the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district and in certain villages of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The public health is generally good. Prices of food grains, except maize, show a slight tendency to fall. Prices:—wheat $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$, gram $19\frac{3}{4}$ to 31, Maize $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $29\frac{1}{2}$ and bajra $20\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Little rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 14 to 22 and maize from 16 to 28 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of ordinary type prevails in the Kathua and Ramban tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—It snowed and rained twice. The weather was mild. Fodder is sufficient. There is no disease among cattle. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—Spring crops are being watered and are in good condition. Slight damage to crops is reported by cold winds in Marwar, by the cold and frost in Mewar, Kotah and Jhalawar and by excessive cold in the Sambhar district. Cotton crops have suffered a four anna damage in Shekhawati in Jaipur. Cattle disease is prevalent in Banswara and some villages of Jhalawar. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen by 1 seer in Sirohi, by 12 chataks in Mewar and by 8 chataks in Marwar. They have fallen by 12 chataks in Karauli and by 8 chataks in Partabgarh. They are steady or fluctuate slightly elsewhere.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. The weather was seasonable. Slight damage to spring crops, gram and oilseeds by cold and frost is reported from Gwalior, Indore and Bhopawar. Wheat is in excellent condition and prospects are favourable. Fodder is plentiful. Cattle disease exists in all Agencies except Bhopal and Malwa. Prices continue high in Baghelkhand, low in Bhopal and steady elsewhere. Poppy prospects are good though it has been damaged slightly by cold in parts of Indore. Irrigation continues in Gwalior and Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be clear. The days are getting warm but the nights and mornings are cool. Frost, cold winds and insect pests have somewhat damaged the spring crops in Saugor, Nimar, Chhindwara, Raipur, Akola and Buldana and tur in parts of Jubbulpore and tur and gram in Nimar suffered considerably. Cutting of spring crops is in progress in Saugor, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Betul, Buldana and the districts of the Chhattisgarh and Nagpur divisions except Balaghat. Sowing of sugarcane continues in Betul and Chhindwara. The condition of spring crops is generally good and prospects so far are favourable. The supply of fodder and water is adequate everywhere. Cattle are in good condition. Prices:—The price of gram and juar in Chanda and of juar in Buldana and Yeotmal rose from 3 to 4 seers per rupee. Rice in Mandla and gram in Nimar became cheaper by 2 seers. Variations are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Harvesting of spring crops and pressing and planting of sugarcane continue. Prospects are generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—Rice rose in Kawardha and fell in Khairagarh by 2½ seers per rupee. Gram and kodan in Chhuikhadan became cheaper by 4 and 8 seers per rupee, respectively.

Bombay.—Standing spring crops have suffered slightly from frost in parts of Sukkur, the Upper Sind Frontier, the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Satara and Palanpur, from unfavourable winds in the Upper Sindh Frontier, from blight in Sholapur and are good elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops continues in parts of Broach, Colaba, Kanara, East Khandesh and Nasik. Estimates of outturn are generally fair to good. Harvesting of spring crops is progressing in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Deccan, the Karnataka, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Cotton has been damaged by frost in Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals and by unfavourable winds in Belgaum. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat, Belgaum, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. The fodder supply is adequate. Agricultural stock is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara but is generally in good condition. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally adequate. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have risen in Sukkur, Larkana and Belgaum, have fallen in East Khandesh and Sholapur and are generally stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 8 to 30 per cent., in the Konkan 13 to 28 per cent., in the Deccan 14 to 32 per cent. and in the Karnataka 23 to 37 per cent. less than the normal. In Gujarat prices ranged from normal to 29 per cent. less than normal.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Spring crops are fair and are being generally harvested. The severe cold and frost have somewhat injured the crops in parts of Mahratwara and spring juar in other places. Late rice sowings are still proceeding. The crop is fair and is being weeded in many places. Cattle disease prevails in eleven talukas. Prices:—wheat 7½, coarse rice 7½ and juar 14½ seers per rupee, showing a fall of ½ seer in the prices of wheat and coarse rice and a rise of ½ seer in the price of juar. White juar is selling in Hyderabad City at 12 and yellow juar at 13 seers. The highest price in districts is 9 seers in Warangal and Adilabad and the lowest 25 seers in Mahbubnagar.

Mysore.—The prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of harvests and prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and harvesting of rice continue. Threshing of rice is progressing. Prices of food grains are normal. Water and fodder are ample. The public health is fair.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. The rainfall in fourteen districts is above the average of thirty-five years. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are fair to good but some in parts of Guntur, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madura, Salem and Tinnevelly are withering or require rain or water and coffee in parts of the Nilgiris is affected by bug. Harvests continue with outturn fair to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Guntur, Bellary, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts, has fallen in five and has risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eleven districts, has fallen in one and has risen in two. *Cholam* is stationary in six districts, has fallen in three and has risen in six. *Cumbu* is stationary in two districts, has fallen in three and has risen in eleven. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is everywhere satisfactory and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are sufficient.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 25, 1911. 241

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

STANDARD OF PURITY OF THE QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE GOVERNMENT
CINCHONA FACTORIES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1911.

RESOLUTION.

No. 5-153-6.—In order that the standard of purity of the quinine manufactured at the Government Cinchona Factories in India may be maintained, it has been decided to prescribe for all quinine issued from such factories, a standard for the minimum amount of quinine and the maximum amount of cinchonidine. In consultation with the Government of Madras and Bengal in which Provinces the factories are situate, it has now been decided that in future all sulphate of quinine issued from Government factories shall contain not less than 95 per cent. of quinine, equal to crystallized quinine sulphate containing 15·7 per cent. of water, and not more than 5 per cent. of cinchonidine.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Departments noted in the margin, for information and that it also be published in the supplement

Home Department.
Foreign Department.
Department of Commerce and Industry.
Army Department.
Education Department.
Director, Botanical Survey of India.

to the Gazette of India.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.SANITARY
PLAQUE.

Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1911.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 18th February 1911, is published for general information:—

President or Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Northern.	Northern.	Bombay City	90	86
		Ahmedabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	58	25
		Panch Mahals	12	14
		Kaira District	113	54
		Bulsar Port	10	9
		Surat Town and Port	111	60
		Surat District	44	15
		Mahi Kantha Agency	15	15
		Bhiwandi Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bandra	4	4
		Bassein . . . . .	...	...
		Kalyan	11	10
		Thane	5	5
	Central.	Umbergaon Port . . . . .	...	...
		Agashi	21	16
		Thana District . . . . .	...	...
		West Khandesh District	10	9
		East Khandesh	258	179
Southern.	Central.	Satara District	105	63
		Poona City . . . . .	...	...
		Poona District	1	1
		Nasik	120	89
		Sholapur Town	278	190
		Sholapur District	49	33
		Panvel Port . . . . .	...	...
		Alibag	12	4
	Southern.	Kolaba District	4	2
		Dabhol Port	14	9
		Bankot . . . . .	...	...
		Vengurla Port	4	3
		Batnagiri District	3	2
		Belgaum	7	5
		Habli Town	218	151
		Dharwar District	15	15
		Kanara	308	232
		Savantvadi State	1	...
		Bijapur District . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur District	7	3

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SINDH.	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	41	41
		Karachi District . . . . .	...	...
		Mandvi Port . . . . .	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Jamnagar Town and Port . . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	25	16
		Kolhapur Town	2	8
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	113	77
		Billimora Port . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda State	184	96
		Surat Agency	8	...
		Satara	2	3
		Shrivardhan Port	8	1
		Janjira State . . . . .	...	...
		Akalkot	6	7
		Aden . . . . .	...	...
		Savannur State . . . . .	...	...
			TOTAL 2,255	1,544
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	Political Charges.	Coimbatore Town	11	10
		Coimbatore District	39(c)	25
		Madura Town . . . . .	...	...
		Madura District	11(a)	9(a)
		Mangalore Port	9	8
		Salem District	95	89
		Salem Town	1	1
		North Arcot District	8(d)	2
		Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...
		Madras City . . . . .	...	...
		Bellary District	33(a)	29(b)
		Bellary Town	44	42
		Trichinopoly District	1	...
		Malabar	4(a)	8(a)
		Calicut Port	1	...
		Ganjam District . . . . .	...	...
		Tanjore District . . . . .	...	...
BENGAL.	Patna.	Anantapur District	2(d)	2(d)
		Chingleput . . . . .	...	...
		Kurnool District . . . . .	...	...
		Ramnad District	1(d)	...
			TOTAL 225	220
		Calcutta	12	12
		24-Parganas District . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah Town . . . . .	...	...
		Howrah District	1	1
		Gaya Town	61	61
		Gaya District	155	106
		Patna City	8	...
		Patna District	1,059	840
		Shahabad District	300	218

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported. (d) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague	Plague
			seizures.	deaths.
Bengal	Tirhoot	Sarai District	600	608
		Champaran District	12 (n)	14
		Darbhanga	164	147
		Muzaffarpur	96	88
		Monghyr Town	7	7
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	387	421
United Provinces.	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	27	12
			TOTAL	3,043 2,731
	Meerut	Meerut City	4	4
		Meerut District	747	635
		Balandshahr District	192	192
		Alligarh City	7	7
		Alligarh District	4	7
		Hathras City . . . . .	...	...
		Musaffarnagar City	380	363
		Musaffarnagar District	2	2
		Saharanpur City	87	88
		Saharanpur District . . . . .	...	...
		Muttra City	51	51
		Muttra District . . . . .	...	—
		Etawah City	38	38
		Etawah District	4	4
Agra	Agra	Farrukhabad Town . . . . .	...	...
		Fatehgarh	118	82
		Farrukhabad District	208	210
		Mainpuri District	204	158
		Etah	9	9
		Agra City	164	164
		Agra District	557	381
		Budahn District	76	78
		Pilibhit	14	14
		Moradabad City	174	121
		Moradabad District	41	41
		Bijnor	67	57
		Bareilly	64	57
		Bareilly City	18	16
Rohilkhand.	Allahabad	Shahjahanpur City	39	46
		Shahjahanpur District	2	3
		Allahabad City	214	189
		Allahabad District . . . . .	...	...
		Jalann	50	53
		Cawnpur City	121	129
		Cawnpur District	92	78
		Faishpur		

President or Provincial Commissioner	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Benares	Ballia District	512	512
		Mirzapur City	347	324
		Mirzapur District	214	183
		Benares City	89	77
		Benares District	53	35
		Jaunpur City . . . . .	...	—
		Jaunpur District	430	408
		Ghazipur	563	551
	Gorakhpur	Anamgarh City . . . . .	...	...
		Anamgarh District	1,286	1,015
Lucknow	Basti	Basti District	102	127
		Gorakhpur City	7	6
		Gorakhpur District	144	176
		Unnao District	187	152
		Sitapur	4	4
	Kanpur	Bao Bareli District	170	163
		Hardoi	581	384
		Kheri District . . . . .	...	...
		Lucknow City	83	82
		Lucknow District	79	79
Kumaon	Almora	Almora District . . . . .	...	...
		Garhwal District . . . . .	...	...
		Naini Tal District	14	13
		Fyzabad City	57	52
		Fyzabad District	331	327
	Nainital	Gonda	59	34
		Sultanpur	735	405
		Bareilly Town . . . . .	...	...
		Bareilly District	230	217
		Bahraich	24	18
Punjab.	Fyzabad	Partabgarh	89	81
		TOTAL	10,093	8,650
		Gurgaon District	406	386
		Hissar . . . . .	...	...
		Delhi City	10	2
	Delhi	Delhi District	140	140
		Rohtak	240	227
		Karnal	401	401
		Ambala	450	417
		Hoshiarpur District	107 (b)	85 (b)
Jullundur	Punjab	Kangra District . . . . .	...	...
		Ludhiana	90(a)	90(a)
		Jullundur	77	43
		Ferozepur	50	43
		Amritsar City	1	1
	Lahore	Amritsar District	153	153
		Gurdaspur	225	165
Lahore	Punjab	Lahore	15(b)	11(b)
		Gujranwala	47	46
	Punjab	Miankot	113	113

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 18th February 1911.

(b) Figures for the week ending 11th February 1911.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 25, 1911. 247.

President or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawal- pindi.	Gujrat District	18	17
		Shahpur District	70	66
		Attock " . . . . .	...	...
		Jhelum "	4	5
	Multan	Lyanlyur District	73	10
		Montgomery	6	2
		Jhang "	9	9
		Patiala City	1	1
		Patiala State	139	134
		Nabha "	91	91
		Jind "	83	47
		Kalsia " . . . . .	...	...
		Pataudi "	7 } (a)	7 } (a)
		Kapurthala State	67	55
	TOTAL			3,093 2,767
BIRMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	27	22
		Hanthawaddy District . . . . .	...	...
		Prome "	35	33
		Pegu "	12	11
		Tharrawaddy "	9	6
		Bassein District	3	3
	Irrawaddy	Pyapon "	2	2
		Hansada "	17	16
		Maubin "	3	2
		Toungoo "	12	11
		Amherat District . . . . .	...	...
		Thaton "	9	6
MANDALAY.	Tenasserim.	Moulmein Town . . . . .	...	...
		Magwe District	1	1
		Thayetmyo District . . . . .	...	...
		Pakokku "	1	1
	Magwe	Minbu " . . . . .	...	...
		Mandalay Town	120	115
		Mandalay District	5	5
		Katha District	6	4
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Mandalay	Maymyo Town . . . . .	...	...
		Myitkyina District . . . . .	...	...
		Sagaing District . . . . .	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District . . . . .	...	...
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	11	1
		Kyaukse " . . . . .	...	...
		Meiktila "	2	3
		Myingyan "	14	14
	TOTAL			289 254
	Chittagong	Noakhali District . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL		

(a) Figures for the week ending the 11th February 1911.

Pradipney Provinces	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		
			Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	200(a)	183(a)
		Nagpur District	23	18
		Kamptee Cantonment	77	78
		Wardha Town	11	6
		Wardha District	16(b)	8(d)
		Bhandara Town	11	8
		Bhandara District	41	45
Berar	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur District	1	1
		Jubbulpore Town	4(c)	2(c)
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . . . . .	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	18	12
		Hoshangabad District	78(a)	40(a)
		Hoshangabad Town	9(c)	4(c)
		Nimar "	80(a)	48
Berar	Berar	Buldana District . . . . .	...	...
		Chanda District	1(c)	1(c)
		Narsingpur District	57	43
		Akola Town	45	32
		Akola District	276(d)	159(d)
		Buldana Town	14	5
		Buldana District	351	220
MYSORE STATE	Mysore	Amravati Town	2	2
		Amravati District	421	322
		Yeotmal Town . . . . .	...	...
		Yeotmal District	77	52
		TOTAL	1,807	1,306
		Joorg . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL . . . . .	...	...
MYSORE STATE	Mysore	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	15	11
		Bangalore City	2	3
		Bangalore District	44	37
		Mysore City	2	2
		Mysore District	61	50
		Hassan "	25	10
		Kadur "	7	5
		Kolar "	23	19
		Kolar Gold Fields	20	14
		Tumkur District	10	6
		Shimoga "	9	9
		Chitaldroog " . . . . .	...	...
		TOTAL	221	175

(a) One imported.

(b) Six imported.

(c) Imported.

(d) Three imported.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
HYDERA- BAD STATES.	Ummabad District	42	33	
		Raichur	69	58
		Aurangabad	21	18
		Nizamabad . . . . . . . .	... (b)	... (b)
		Gulbarga	1(a)	1(a)
		Parbhani	84	68
		Atrafialda . . . . . . . .	...	..
		Nander . . . . . . . .	...	...
Total		217	178	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore City . . . . . . . .	...	...
		Indore State	166	117
		Indore Residency . . . . . . . .	...	...
		Ujjain City . . . . . . . .	...	...
		Ujjain District . . . . . . . .	... (c)	(c)
		Gwalior State	179	174
		Rutlam	27	14
		Mhow Cantonment	8	7
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town . . . . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas State (Senior Branch) . . . . . . . .	...	...
		Dewas State (Junior Branch) . . . . . . . .	...	...
		Neemuch Cantonment . . . . . . . .	...	...
		Piploda State	7	5
		Jaora	19	2
		Dhar	5	5
		Bagli	4	2
		Sallana	8	9
		Jhabua	5	6
		Manpur . . . . . . . .	... (c)	(c)
		Malwa State . . . . . . . .	...	...
		Malwa Prant . . . . . . . .	...	...
		Rowa State	4	2
		Uhopal State . . . . . . . .	...	...
		Morar Cantonment . . . . . . . .	...	...
		Sitamar State	10	1
Total		442	344	

(a) Imported.

(b) Figures for the period from 6th to 12th February 1911.

(c) Figures for the week ending 11th February 1911.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague noizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPO-TANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	Mewar State	• • • • •	81	42
	Udaipur City	• • • • •	11	5
	Chitor (Udaipur) State	• • • • •	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpur) State	• • • • •	47	34
	Jaipur City	• • • • •	... (a)	... (a)
	Jaipur State	• • • • •	196	190
	Dholpur	• • • • •	2	2
	Tonk City	• • • • •	...	...
	Tonk State	• • • • •	1	2
	Partabgarh Town	• • • • •	...	...
	Partabgarh State	• • • • •	...	...
	Kishangarh	• • • • •	...	...
	Alwar City	• • • • •	144	113
	Alwar State	• • • • •	225	209
	Beawar	• • • • •	...	...
	Karauli State	• • • • •	... (a)	... (a)
	Karauli City	• • • • •	...	...
	Bharatpur State	• • • • •	231	202
	Ajmer City	• • • • •	1	...
	Ajmer District	• • • • •	2	...
	Shahpura	• • • • •	...	...
	Shahpura Town	• • • • •	...	...
	Deoli Agency	• • • • •	...	...
	Ajmer-Merwara District	• • • • •	...	...
	Sirohi State	• • • • •	...	...
	TOTAL		901	799
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	Peshawar Cantonment	• • • • •	...	...
	Nowshera	• • • • •	...	...
	Hazara District	• • • • •	7	2
	TOTAL		7	2
KASHMIR	Mirpur District	• • • • •	...	...
	Kathua	• • • • •	...	...
	Jamma Province	• • • • •	9	8
	TOTAL		9	8
BALU-CHISTAN.	Somnani	• • • • •	...	...
	Hirok	• • • • •	...	...
	Sibi	• • • • •	...	...
	Fort Sandeman	• • • • •	...	...
	Ormara (Las Bela State)	• • • • •	...	...
	TOTAL		...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	22,692	18,978

(a) Figures for the week ending 17th February 1911.

L. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF
JANUARY 1911 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANONI
MAIZE
GRAM

ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSKED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til or jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)
SALT

TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BRUSA
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		RAGI
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	88·32	85·56	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Tavoy . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	80·77	26·89	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	44·14	35·56	85·65	55·65	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Kangon . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	36·57	30·33	38·1	42·24	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Mraubin . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	45·71	32·99	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Bassein . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	87·21	38·81	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	34·41	32	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Toongoo . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	31·22	34·41	33·51	39·51	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Fakokku . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	32·82	34·22	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	22·88	15·78	... . . . .
Arakan—															
Akyab . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	33·75	30	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Dacca . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	36·25	32·5	35	38·75	... . . . .	... . . . .	20	25	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Central—															
Patna . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	35	33·75	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Northern—															
Rangpur . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	30	31·25	10	50	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Brahmaputra—															
Goalpara	17·5	16·25	31·25	30	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Gauhati	16·87	16·25	32·5	32·5 to 35·62	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Bengal*—															
Deltaic—															
Midnapur . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	28·75	29·37	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Calcutta . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	38·75	45	35	45	... . . . .	... . . . .	27·5	31·25	27·5	... . . . .	28·75	30	... . . . .
Central—															
Bardwan . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	32·81	33·75	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Orissa—															
Cuttack . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	26·67	28·18	38·85	50·78	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Bihar, south—															
Patna . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	28·12	29·69	28·12	37·5	... . . . .	... . . . .	14·37	19·37	18·75	21·87	19·37	... . . . .	... . . . .
Bihar, north—															
Bhagalpur . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	31·87	28·12	31·87	41·67	... . . . .	... . . . .	15·62	26·35	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .
Musaffarpur . . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	40	41·37	38·28	40	... . . . .	... . . . .	19·06	26	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	18·13	... . . . .
United Provinces—															
Agra	18·93	23·7	88·88	89·63	80·36	42·24	87·03	45·83	18·07	25·73	23·16	22·81	19·37	24·53	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	21·01	20·73	88·07	89·01	29·63	49·74	84·79	44·43	17·4	21·91	10·67	21·93	21·61	23·85	...
Jhansi . . . . .	...	...	47·03	44·43	32·66	45·73	...	...	15·73	17·97	10·41	39·23	20·78	24·32	...
Western—															
Sircar . . . . .	...	...	47·03	44·87	28·59	37·19	...	...	17·84	...	...	22·19	...	...	...
Agra	47·08	47·29	53·83	53·88	31·41	41·04	89·53	47·08	19·53	22·86	21·67	21·61	25·83	24·32	...
Uttaranchala, west—															
Shahjahanpur	18·75	20	...	...	28·12	36·25	...	...	13·73	20·94	18·75	21·56	18·75	20·94	...
Uttar—															
Saharanpur . . . . .	...	...	80·85	40	29·48	42·08	36·85	47·03	16·1	21·61	20	22·86	17·19	22·86	...
Southern—															
Lucknow . . . . .	...	...	80·85	40	29·48	42·08	36·85	47·03	16·1	21·61	20	22·86	17·19	22·86	...
Northern—															
Nyabid	18·12	24·22	60	47·03	80	41·87	...	...	17·5	23·54	...	22·34	...	24·22	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures relate precisely to issues per ton mile.)

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Til or jinjili)		GMI		SUGAR, RAW (Grs.)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui . . .	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	17·16	14·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . .	...	...	583·33	583·33	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . .	...	...	400	400	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peju (deltaic)—														
Rangoon . . .	...	...	457·14	492·31	...	...	19·63	16·24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbin . . .	...	...	533·33	492·31	...	...	21·77	17·73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . .	...	...	492·31	492·31	...	...	22·86	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peju (inland)—														
Hendza . . .	...	...	492·31	320	...	...	22·15	22·15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay . . .	...	...	457·14	492·31	...	...	21·77	21·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . .	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aragon—														
Akyab . . .	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	26·67	26·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong . . .	...	...	425	420	72·5	70	18·12	16·25	85	70	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . .	...	...	415	420	70	70	20	18·75	110	200	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Farina . . .	...	...	650	530	56·25	56·25	18·75	18·75	115	122·5	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur . . .	...	...	445	450	61·25	70	20	20	90	90	...	...	8·75	5
Brahmaputra—														
Gauhati . . .	...	...	...	...	65	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . .	...	...	...	...	65	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Deltaic—														
Midnapur . . .	...	...	{ 410 to 420 }	{ 870 to 420 }	75	72·5	17·5	17·5	...	{ 145 and 160 }	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . .	57·5	52·5	{ 420 to 450 }	{ 425 }	51·25	55	15	15	85	82·5	...	...	18·75	18·75
Central—														
Bardwan . . .	...	...	380	420	60	57·5	17·5	16·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack . . .	40·78	43·54	435·81	411·41	49·58	76·15	18·12	20·99	101·87	102·5	...	...	5	5
Bihar, south—														
Patna . . .	56·87	45	360	{ 340 to 370 }	42·5	{ 45 to 50 }	20·62	20	20	40	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—														
Bhagalpur . . .	...	...	426·16	380	43·75	65	18·91	16·12	63·75	105	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . .	...	...	875	855·62	44·37	50	20	19·06	200	200	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Burars . . .	59·61	47·34	442·34	419·01	45	152·4	23·65	23·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore . . .	69·53	57·13	400	355·52	47·08	47·03	17·76	17·76	80	85	105	100	...	...
Jhansi . . .	53·28	45·78	365·16	345·78	53·28	48·44	...	19·84	...	...	...	...	75	5·62
Western—														
Meerut . . .	...	...	...	...	42·08	36·41	17·84	18·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra . . .	72·71	...	393·85	365·73	61·56	59·27	17·4	17·76	120	140	140	115	6·67	5·73
Submontane, west—														
Shahjáhpur . . .	...	...	870	350	...	...	20	20	...	...	{ 90 and 100 }	{ 90 and 100 }	...	...
(b) Oudeh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow . . .	...	66·67	400	372·5	44·48	44·43	21·04	30	...	...	110	105	8·75	...
Northern—														
Fyzabad . . .	...	...	390	390	39·37	43·12	30·96	30·94	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

255

(The figures state prices in rupees per ton maunds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		BRAH		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KERSHAWNE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS.
1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·20	9·14	...	...	...	...	3	3·12	Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	...	...	...	...	3	2·75	Tenasserim— Morgai Tavoy Moulmein and Amaraprat
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·85	11·85	...	...	...	...	2	2	Peau (dolatic)— Bagoon Maubin Bassein
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·8	24·06	...	...	...	...	1·75	1·44	Pegu (inland)— Henzada Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	13·60	...	...	...	...	2·62	1·81	Upper Burma— Mandalay Pakokku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	1·37	Akaran — Akyab
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·5	Eastern Bengal and Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	1·35	Eastern— Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·89	1·5	Dacca
15	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·34	Central— Pabna
10	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·03	1·81	Northern— Rangpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2	Brahmaputra— Gauhati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·44	Gauhati
5·62	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53	1·47	Bengal—
7·5	7·5	...	...	20	16·75	19·37	18·75	...	...	...	...	1·73	1·41	Deltaic— Midnapur
2·81	1·87	...	...	...	...	21·25	20	...	...	...	...	1·86	1·53	Calcutta
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·25	...	...	...	...	2·06	1·47	Central — Bardwan
8·75	5	...	...	5	5·69	...	29·5	...	...	...	...	1·67	1·37	Orissa— Outack
...	...	...	...	5	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1·59	1·33	Bihar, south— Patna
...	...	...	...	10	10	15·94	25	...	...	...	...	1·62	1·56	Bihar, north— Bhagalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur -
...	...	...	...	7·29	10	23·75	30·78	50	50	10	40	2·63	1·87	United Provinces—
...	...	...	...	8·73	7·6	16·67	18·18	70	70	...	...	1·91	1·72	(a) Agra— Eastern— Benares
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	1·87	Central— Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
7·5	8·75	6·67	8·73	5	5·73	20·52	18·12	90	...	80	80	2·12	1·89	Western— Meerut
...	...	...	...	3·75	8·7	28·28	33·28	{ 60 and 65 }	{ 60 and 65 }	40 and 60	{ 40 and 60 }	2·19	1·75	Agra
...	...	...	...	5·62	7·29	18·75	20	40	40	...	...	1·87	1·62	Submontane, west— Shahjehanpur
...	...	...	...	6·67	7·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·47	(b) OUDH—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern— Lucknow
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	1·87	1·47	Northern— Hyderabad		

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—continued

Districts	RICE, UNBUCKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR		BAJRA		BAGI
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911
MPutana—															
Eastern— Ajmer (a)	...	25.52	...	...	...	89.06	...	...	...	22.24	...	25	...	28.50	...
Panjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	...	26.94	44.87	44.48	26.87	23.46	30.63	42.08	13.31	18.18	19.06	19.06	...	22.86	...
Central— Lahore	26.67	21.61	47.03	44.48	29.63	36.85	35.53	41.04	15.42	16.67	10	21.04	24.22	24.22	...
South-eastern— Delhi	24.22	90	48.06	42.18	30.18	40	34.01	42.08	19.48	20	21.61	21.04	24.22	25	...
Submontane— Amritsar	27.6	25	47.03	48.49	27.6	34.06	30.83	38.67	...	...	...	20	...	21.61	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	26.67	25	57.19	57.18	27.6	85.57	30.78	34.17	10.67	10	16.67	23.54	23.24	23.1	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	30	21.56	40	50	29.06	36.25	34.87	40	18.75	16.25	18.75	25	23.13	...
Multan	...	39.6	39.6	...	30.62	40	...	...	17.19	21.25	19.37	22.1	21.67	26.25	...
W. Frontier Pro- vince—															
Peshawar	21.15	22.76	...	...	60	29.22	36.95	34.22	42.4	15.86	20.21	...	23.18	26.15	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	27.97	34.69	...	...	18.75	20.62	...	18.75	19.87	24.69	...
Id and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	16.25	...	41.56	36.25	35.04	40.97	...	...	20	...	21.25	36.56	29.37	30	...
Shikarpur	...	45	45	45.62	30.62	37.6	...	...	19.06	21.00	...	24.37	26.25	25.31	...
Quetta	...	—	—	—	38.12	42.5	...	60	72.5	25	27.19	23.75	26.87	...	...
INDIA—					to 40.62	43.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gagan and Karnatak—															
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	34.43	34.43	36.78	...	...	...	...	26.67	27.13	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	48.88	37.6	39.69	...	...	...	...	22.19	21.09	21.87	20.37
Foona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.86	...	27.76	...
Thandesh and N.E. Leccan—															
Almadnagar	...	...	42.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.48	...
Dhulia	...	...	53.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.02	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	45	35	36.77	32.5	...	...	...	20	20	28.12	26.67	26.18	24.45
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	28.12	24.5	24.25	...
Central Provinces—															
Eastern— Nagpur	...	...	32.62	34.03	25.6	1.12	36.37	57.12	...	...	19.5	28.25	...	...	...
Central— Jabalpore	...	...	26.62	24.75	30.75	41	38.12	50	...	...	19	22.25	...	...	...
Western— Raipur	...	...	10	31.5	28.5	41	36	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bar—															
Akola	...	...	37	36.75	39.62	30	39.62	45.25	48	52	...	19.5	23.25	...	...
Amravati	...	...	...	...	39.12	34.63	...	...	...	...	...	21.25	26	...	...
Dras—															
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.6	25.5	29.2	29.3
Salem	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	27
Central—															
Tellary	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.4	25.1	...	...
Cuddapah	26.5	32.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.9	28.5	20.1	28.3
Kurnool	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.7
East C. East, south— Madras	28.2	28.7	51	52.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	22.6	34.3	34.6	44.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.7
South—															
Madura	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	31.9	25.5	26.5
GOA—												26	28	...	...
Mysore	16	19	66	44	34	52	52	51.98	51.98	...	...	...	...	...	24
Bangalore	16	28	48	49	51	52	52	67.76	67.76	...	...	...	...	...	24

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice
(a) Not reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ton maunds)

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—concluded

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Til or Jinjili)		GRI		SUGAR RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	
Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer . . . . .	...	64·01	...	37·72	...	59·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·81
Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur . . . . .	...	...	410	400	42·03	...	15·81	16·67	90	100	160	94·06	...	10	
Central— Lahore	69·38	57·66	420·72	420·72	...	48·62	14·70	14·70	100	80	143·67	100	13·38	10	
South-eastern— Delhi	66·67	61·56	420·67	457·18	45·78	41·04	17·4	17·4	80	80	160	123·07	10	10	
Submontane— Amritsar	70	56·25	455	435	44·43	43·08	14·87	14·23	...	50·94	140	100·67	10	10	
Northern— Rawalpindi . . . . .	...	...	441·85	426·67	42·08	43·68	15·81	15	116·27	100	160	102	13·33	11·41	
Western— Jalalpur . . . . .	...	...	400	390	40	41·87	15	15	80	80	140	100	...	...
Multan . . . . .	...	...	427·5	...	42·34	...	...	15·94	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. Frontier Province— Poshwār . . . . .	...	53·33	412·92	412·92	51·2	49·22	15·83	15·68	72·71	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	...	55·62	...	...	...	47·5	...	...	...	68·12	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi	75·16	72·5	441·25	417·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	432·5	407·5	50	44·06	...	...	...	...	68·75	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	{ 410 to 450 } to 400 }	410 to 400 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar	33·38	...	...	...	...	64·84	72·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	431·04	412·13	71·51	...	...	...	...	154·37	143·85	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	59·93	...	...	61·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	74·95	61·25	414·84	394·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad . . . . .	...	65	390	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur	77·5	75·25	45	450	...	...	21·62	21·62	100	100	120	120	6·25	5·75	
Central— Jubbulpore	57·12	58·37	380	390	...	...	22·87	23·5	100	114·25	114·25	100	5	5	
Eastern— Raigarh . . . . .	...	...	390	380	...	...	20·5	20	140	220	180	95	...	...
Berar— Akola	60	...	400	405	...	...	20	19	96	94	93	80	...	7	
Amravati	77·25	57·62	400	380	...	...	15	18	120	140	...	...	...	...
Madras— South central— Coimbatore	82·8	67·2	487·8	487·8	64	55·4	22·6	22·4	...	205·5	115·2	88·1	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	428·1	410·9	...	...	17·2	16·6	188·3	205·5	114·6	65·4	...	...
Central— Bellary	66·2	58	380·9	412·7	59·5	68·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	460·5	394·8	...	...	11·6	11·6	...	...	...	65·9	65·9	...	
Kurnool . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115·2	116·6	98·7	87	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore . . . . .	...	...	350	400	...	...	15·7	15·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	74·1	56·4	411·5	493·8	57·6	69·2	12·8	18·1	82·8	82·8	102	69·4	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	466·7	400	...	...	18·1	18·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	611·9	533·3	...	...	17·5	17·5	144	124·8	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	72·5	66·7	478	478	...	...	...	...	100·2	106·8	—	—	...	...
Mysore— Mysore	68	46	411·25	480	85·78	77·18	...	...	197·13*	197·13*	102·86	111·41	2·19	2·92	
Bangalore	64	56	411·41	445·38	57·86	66·41	...	...	249·11*	221·86*	171·41	154·27	5·68	3·65	

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Re. 108 per 10 maunds.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA		BEAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS		
1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910			
—	4.01	—	4.01	—	—	—	—	34.79	—	125	—	85	—	2	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer	
—	—	—	6.67	6.67	6.67	—	—	—	90	85	150	90	2.34	2.25	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur	
—	—	—	—	8.33	7.5	20	20	140	140	140	140	140	2.48	2.20	Central— Lahore	
—	—	—	—	8.91	8.91	17.03	18.18	80	80	150	140	1.81	1.53	South-eastern— Delhi		
—	—	—	—	8.91	10	15.63	16.3	140	120	—	—	2.48	2.34	Submontane— Amritsar		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Northern— Rawalpindi	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Western— Lyallpur Multan	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N.W. Frontier Province— Peshawar	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dera Ismail Khan	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Quetta	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Khandesh and N.W. Deccan— Ahmednagar Dhulia	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur Central— Jubbulpore Eastern— Raipur	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Berar— Akola Amravati	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salon	
38	7.8	4	4.1	11.8	11.9	109.5*	109.5*	80†	80†	50	50	90	90	1.75	2.15	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Kurnul,
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	East Coast, central— Nellore	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	East Coast, south— Madras	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tanjore Trichinopoly	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Southern— Madras	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mysore— Mysore	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bangalore	

* Superior quality

† Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence
B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1911 [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR GUNNA (Pennisetum typhoides)		
					Best sort		Common						
	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month							
Burma—													
Tenasserim—													
Mergui	..	..	..	..	11 7	11 7	12 11	12 11	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy	..	..	..	..	7 9	7 9	8 8	7 9	..	..	..	..	..
Moulmein and Amherst	6 18	6 13	..	..	9 1	9 1	10 —	10 —	..	..	..	..	..
Peju (deltaic)—					10 6	9 11	10 12	10 12	..	..	..	..	..
Toga	8 9	8 9	..	..	7 5	7 5	8 12	8 12	..	..	..	..	..
Rangoon	..	..	..	..	9 12	9 12	10 6	10 6	..	..	..	..	..
Maubin	..	..	..	..					
Bassein	..	..	..	..					
Peju (inland)—													
Tharawadi	..	..	..	..	9 6	9 6	11 10	11 10	..	..	..	..	..
Henzada	..	..	..	..	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	..	..	..	..	..
Prome	..	..	..	..	8 1	8 1	11 3	11 3	..	..	..	..	..
Toungoo	..	..	..	..	10 13	10 7	12 11	12 8	..	..	..	..	..
Thayetmyo	..	..	..	..	7 4	7 4	11 2	11 2	11 4	11 4	..	..	..
Upper Burma—													
Mandalay	8 4	10 5	..	..	8 18	9 1	9 5	10 —	..	..	..	..	..
Bhamo	..	..	..	..	12 15	13 15	14 9	14 9	..	..	..	..	..
Fukokku	..	..	..	..	10 7	10 7	11 10	11 10	17 14	17 14	..	..	..
Meiktila	..	..	..	..	14 —	13 14	15 —	14 12	21 12	21 —	..	..	..
Arakan—													
Sandoway	8 4	3 4	..	..	9 5	9 5	10 9	10 9	..	..	..	..	..
Kyaupkyu	4 —	4 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	..	..
Akyab	..	..	..	..	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Bengal and Assam—													
Eastern—Chittagong													
Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Backerganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maimensingh	9 —	8 —	12 8	12 6	..	..	9 6	9 8	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera	..	..	..	..	6 14	7 8	11 —	11 —	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	11 —	11 —	19 —	17 —	..	..	11 —	10 4	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	..	..	11 —	11 —	..	..	..	..	..
Central—													
Pabna	..	..	..	..	5 —	5 —	11 6	11 —	..	..	..	..	..
Rejshahri	10 8	12 —	24 —	24 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 6	..	..	..	..	..
Minda	13 —	13 —	25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	18 8	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra	10 8	11 4	..	..	..	..	12 12	12 12	..	..	..	..	..
Northern—													
Jalpaiguri	10 —	9 8	..	..	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur	12 8	12 —	18 —	18 —	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	8 —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma—													
Sylhet*	8 14	8 6	..	..	8 8	8 12	12 7	10 —	..	..	..	..	..
Cachar	..	..	..	..	8 8	8 8	12 7	12 8	..	..	..	..	..
Hill tracts—													
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 —	6 —	..	..	3 4	3 4	7 12	7 12	..	..	..	..	..
Garo Hills	..	..	..	..	3 8	3 8	11 8	11 —	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	10 —	10 —	..	..	27 —	26 —	29 —	29 —	..	..	..	..	..
Naga Hills	..	..	..	..	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	..	..	..	..	..
Lushai Hills	..	..	..	..	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmaputra—													
Gauhati	14 —	14 —	..	..	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	..	..	..	..	..
Kamrup	..	..	9 —	..	8 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	..	..	..	..	..
Darrang	7 —	6 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 —	..	..	..	..	..
Nowrang	..	..	..	..	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	..	..	..	..	..
Sibsagar	..	..	..	..	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	6 12	6 12	..	..	4 8	4 8	11 8	11 8	..	..	..	..	..

* Not reported.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 25, 1912.

261

state the number of seers (of 80 to the millilitre) sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAOI (<i>Kleusine corseana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Saccharum italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristatum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	6 13	6 13	...	...	...	...	16 -	14 -	Burma—
...	9 5	8 8	...	9 5	7 9	7 9	17 12	17 12	Tenasserim—
...	11 10	11 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 4	16 4	Mergui
...	13 8	12 13	...	...	7 7	6 15	13 11	13 11	Tavoy
...	8 -	8 -	12 13	12 13	7 12	7 12	14 -	14 -	Moulmein and
...	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	Amarapuri
...	11 1	11 1	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 13	19 13	Peigu (deltaic)—
...	9 10	8 10	...	...	7 9	7 9	17 10	17 10	Peigu
...	12 10	12 10	...	...	8 3	8 3	14 4	14 4	Rangoon
...	9 13	9 13	22 9	22 9	7 14	7 14	14 3	14 3	Maubin
...	15 2	16 -	...	...	8 14	7 12	16 -	16 -	Bassein
...	16 -	16 -	...	...	6 12	4 12	14 3	14 3	Thayetmyo
...	18 -	18 -	24 -	24 -	9 12	9 12	17 12	17 12	Thayetmyo
...	4 -	3 10	...	...	4 -	4 -	10 10	9 7	Upper Burma—
...	8 -	8 -	...	...	4 -	4 -	12 -	12 -	Mandalay
...	8 -	8 -	...	...	7 -	7 -	18 -	18 -	Bhamo
...	18 -	18 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	16 -	16 -	Pakokku
...	10 -	10 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	16 -	16 -	Meiktila
...	11 -	12 5	...	...	11 -	10 -	16 -	9 7	Arakan—
...	16 -	18 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	12 -	12 -	Sandoway
...	14 12	14 12	...	...	8 -	8 -	12 -	12 -	Kyaikpyu
...	19 8	19 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	19 8	19 8	Akyab
...	20 -	20 -	30 -	30 -	10 -	10 -	19 8	19 8	Eastern Bengal and
...	15 -	16 8	...	...	13 8	15 -	19 8	19 8	Assam—
...	16 -	18 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	16 -	16 -	Chittagong
...	18 -	18 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	22 -	22 -	Noakhali
...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 -	8 -	20 -	20 -	Beckerganj
...	10 -	10 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	17 -	16 -	Maimenshing
...	10 -	10 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	16 -	16 -	Tippera
...	11 -	12 5	...	...	11 -	10 -	16 -	16 -	Daxa
...	16 -	18 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	19 8	19 8	Faridpur
...	14 12	14 12	...	...	8 -	8 -	19 -	19 -	Central—
...	19 8	19 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	19 14	19 14	Pabna
...	20 -	20 -	30 -	30 -	10 -	10 -	19 14	19 14	Rajshahi
...	15 -	16 8	...	...	13 8	15 -	19 8	19 8	Mulda
...	16 -	18 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	19 -	19 -	Bogra
...	9 12	9 10	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 -	16 -	Northern—
...	16 -	14 -	...	...	10 -	9 8	18 -	18 -	Jalpaiguri
...	10 -	9 8	...	...	10 -	10 -	19	18 -	Dinajpur
...	12 3	12 3	...	...	10 - 5	10 8	18 12	18 12	Rangpur
...	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 11	9 11	20 -	20 -	Sylhet
...	12 3	12 3	...	...	10 - 5	10 8	18 12	18 12	Cachar
...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 -	6 -	10 8	10 8	Hill tracts—
...	8 -	8 -	...	...	5 -	5 -	10 -	10 -	Khasi and Jaintia
...	5 -	5 -	20 -	20 -	5 -	5 -	10 -	10 -	Hills
...	6 -	6 -	...	...	5 -	5 -	13 8	13 8	Garo Hills
...	6 -	5 -	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 -	10 -	Manipur
...	12 -	13 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	19 -	19 -	Naga Hills
...	13 -	13 8	...	...	10 -	10 -	16 -	16 -	Lushai Hills
...	9 -	9 -	...	...	7 -	6 8	16 -	16 -	Brahmaputra—
...	11 -	11 -	...	...	9 -	9 -	16 -	16 -	Godāpāra
...	12 -	12 -	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 -	16 -	Kāmrūp
...	12 -	10 8	...	...	8 -	8 -	13 -	13 -	Darrang
...	12 -	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 -	16 -	Nowrang
...	12 -	10 8	...	...	8 -	8 -	13 -	13 -	Sibasagar—
...	12 -	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 -	16 -	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1911—continued [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OMOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Bengal— Deltai— Kulna 24-Parganas	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 12	9 8	—	—	—	—
Midnapur	9 —	9 —	—	—	—	—	10 —	9 8	—	—	—	—
Howrah	—	—	10 —	18 2	18 2	—	—	—	10 —	—	—	—
Calcutta	11 —	10 —	18 2	18 2	—	—	—	9 8	—	18 2	18 —	18 2
Hoochly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 8	9 12	—	—	—
Nadia (Krishnagar)	11 8	11 8	20 —	17 12	—	—	—	11 8	11 6	—	—	—
Jessore	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	—	—	—	11 4	9 8	—	—	—
Central— Bankura	12 5	12 —	—	—	—	—	18 4	13 —	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 8	12 8	—	—	—
Birbhum	10 8	11 —	—	—	—	—	18 8	12 8	—	—	—	—
Murshidabad*	—	13 —	—	22 —	—	—	—	—	12 8	—	—	—
Santal Parganas	10 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	—	—	14 —	14 —	—	—	—	—
Hills— Darjeeling	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	—	—	—	7 —	7 —	—	—	—
Orissa— Puri	10 8	10 8	—	—	—	—	—	18 12	15 12	—	—	—
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	—	—	—	—	—	15 —	15 —	—	—	—
Balasore	12 —	8 8	—	—	—	—	—	15 8	15 8	—	—	—
Sambalpur	12 8	12 8	—	—	—	—	—	15 —	16 8	—	—	—
Chota Nagpur— Singbhum	11 —	11 —	—	—	—	—	—	13 —	12 —	—	—	—
Mahnburm	11 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	—	—	—	12 13	18 6	—	—	—
Ranchi	10 8	11 —	16 —	—	—	—	—	13 —	13 —	—	10 —	20 —
Patnam	12 15	12 15	20 4	18 9	—	—	—	12 15	18 8	—	—	—
Hazaribagh	10 8	11 —	16 —	16 —	—	—	—	12 —	12 —	—	—	—
Bihar, south— Monghyr	18 9	14 3	—	—	19 15	21 —	—	—	15 18	16 3	—	—
Gaya	18 4	18 4	20 8	20 15	—	—	—	13 5	12 10	23 9	24 1	18 —
Patna	14 —	14 —	28 —	28 —	—	—	—	14 8	24 8	21 —	31 —	20 —
Shahabad	12 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar, north— Purnea	16 —	15 —	—	—	—	—	—	13 12	13 10	—	—	—
Bhagalpur	12 6	12 12	25 —	24 8	—	—	—	12 8	12 12	—	—	—
Darbhanga	12 1	14 4	23 —	24 3	—	—	—	13 3	14 4	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	—	—	—	10 —	10 —	—	—	—
Saran	18 4	18 —	24 —	—	25 —	—	—	12 —	18 —	—	—	—
Champaran	18 —	18 —	20 8	20 8	—	—	—	13 —	13 —	—	—	—
United Provinces— (a) Agra— Eastern— Mirzapur	10 8	9 8	18 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	16 8	15 8	17 8	17 —
Banaras	12 9	12 9	20 10	20 10	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 5	—	16 4	19 6	19 4
Ghazipur	12 9	12 9	21 9	20 14	7 2	6 2	12 2	12 2	19 10	18 15	20 4	20 4
Jaunpur	14 2	12 15	23 6	21 5	5 11	4 8	10 13	10 2	—	—	—	—
Allahabad	10 8	11 —	21 —	21 —	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	20 —
Central— Buda	12 10	9 9	15 12	15 8	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 2	23 8	23 8	19 4	19 4
Fatehpur	12 12	11 12	18 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	20 —	20 —	19 —	17 —
Hamirpur	13 —	13 —	20 —	17 4	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	24 —	23 8	20 —	20 —
Jalaun	12 8	12 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	19 —	15 8	15 8
Cawnpore	15 —	12 8	22 8	22 —	—	—	9 4	9 4	23 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Jhansi	12 —	12 —	25 —	23 8	6 4	6 4	8 4	7 12	24 —	19 —	15 —	15 —
Etawah	13 8	13 4	23 8	20 8	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	19 8	18 8	18 —
Farukhabad	13 10	13 6	22 2	19 8	4 8	4 8	9 12	9 2	18 8	18 6	17 —	17 9
Mainpuri	13 12	13 4	20 8	20 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 8	18 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Etah	14 8	14 —	22 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	9 4	9 4	20 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Western— Meerut	13 8	13 8	22 8	22 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	18 8	18 8	16 8	17 —
Agra	12 4	12 —	19 12	19 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	14 12	16 8
Muttra	13 8	12 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	21 —	18 —	20 —	15 —
Aligarh	14 —	13 —	22 —	21 —	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	21 —	18 —	18 —	17 —
Bulandshahr	14 4 5	13 14	23 —	21 4	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	20 8	17 12
Swamianagar, east— Ballia	12 8	12 —	21 4	21 4	6 4	5 12	10 —	10 12	—	18 —	18 12	18 12
Asamgarh	13 4	13 8	23 —	24 —	9 —	9 —	12 8	13 8	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —
Gorakhpur	14 —	13 15	22 8	21 10	9 7	10 —	11 4	12 —	20 11	19 13	18 —	18 7
Basti	14 —	14 12	23 8	23 8	7 4	7 4	10 4	10 4	—	—	—	—

* Not reported

State the number of seers (of 80 grains) and shittakis sold for one rupee.

MARUA OR BAGI (Elaeocarpus coracana)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM, OMENNA, CHOLA, KADALAT, OR SUNAGA (Cicer aristatum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARHAB DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Bengal— Dellai—
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	Kulna 24 Parganas
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Midnapur
...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	18 8	16 —	11 —	11 1	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	16 —	16 8	...	...	9 14	10 8	22 —	21 —	Hoochly
...	21 5	20 —	...	...	9 6	8 14	20 —	20 —	Nalba (Krishnagarh)
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	22 8	22 8	Jessore
...	15 10	15 —	...	...	12 5	13 —	21 5	20 —	Central—
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 —	21 —	Bankura
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	Bardwan
...	20 —	...	...	...	11 8	...	21 —	Birbhum
...	18 —	18 —	84 —	84 —	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	Murshidabad
...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	Santhal Parganas
9 8	11 —	...	...	18 2	13 2	...	...	9 13	9 13	26 —	26 —	Hills— Darjeeling
...	14 7	14 7	...	...	21 —	21 —	23 —	23 —	Orissa— Puri
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	9 —	21 —	20 —	Guttaek
...	15 —	15 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 —	16 —	Balasore
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
...	16 9	16 —	24 —	24 —	11 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	Chota Nagpur— Singbhum
30 —	29 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	Mānbhum
...	20 6	18 9	33 12	30 6	14 1	13 8	19 2	19 2	Rānchi
...	16 9	16 —	24 —	24 —	9 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	Palāman
26 —	24 —	...	...	17 —	16 —	23 —	24 —	9 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	Hazāribāgh Bihar, south— Monghyr
...	23 2	23 10	25 3	27 5	13 10	12 10	21 —	21 —	Gaya
26 10	27 11	16 6	16 6	20 8	21 5	27 11	26 3	13 1	12 7	20 —	20 3	Patna
...	...	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	26 —	26 —	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	Shahabād
...	23 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	21 —	Bihar, north— Purnea
...	19 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	10 8	10 —	18 —	18 —	Bhāgalpur
...	22 —	20 4	20 —	25 8	12 8	12 12	20 —	20 —	Darbhanga
22 —	24 3	...	...	19 12	19 12	19 12	20 14	21 1	14 4	19 12	19 12	Muzaffarpur
22 —	24 —	...	...	20 —	22 —	20 —	22 —	18 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	Sāran
...	...	14 —	15 —	20 —	21 —	22 8	22 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	Champāra
26 —	26 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	20 8	20 8	16 —	15 8	19 8	19 —	United Provinces— (a) AORĀ—
...	11 8	14 8	16 —	18 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	Eastern— Mirzapur
...	19 —	20 1	20 10	20 10	19 8	19 8	12 11	12 11	17 7	17 7	17 7	Benares
...	13 8	13 8	20 14	20 4	23 7	23 7	15 —	14 12	17 8	17 8	17 8	Ghazipur
...	17 7	17 15	25 14	22 11	14 11	14 11	17 13	17 13	17 13	Jaunpur
...	20 —	19 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	Allahabad
...	23 8	20 8	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 4	18 4	Central— Banda
...	19 —	17 —	...	...	15 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	25 —	23 8	...	...	13 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	Hamirpur
...	24 8	22 8	...	...	18 8	13 8	19 —	19 —	Jalaun
...	18 8	16 —	16 8	22 —	20 12	25 —	25 —	15 8	14 8	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
15 2	23 —	20 12	30 —	28 —	10 4	10 —	19 12	19 8	Jhansi
...	20 8	18 8	24 8	23 8	15 —	13 8	19 8	19 8	Etawah
...	17 10	16 4	20 13	13 —	11 11	20 2	20 2	20 2	Paranākhabad
...	19 —	17 —	22 —	21 8	12 8	12 8	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	18 8	18 —	24 —	23 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	Etah
...	20 —	20 —	21 —	20 —	14 8	14 8	22 8	22 8	Western— Meerut
...	19 —	18 —	21 —	21 —	14 8	14 8	22 8	22 8	Agra
...	20 —	18 —	23 —	22 —	16 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	Muttra
...	...	11 —	11 —	18 —	17 —	22 8	22 8	18 8	18 8	22 8	22 8	Aligarh
...	20 8	18 4	18 8	22 —	17 8	16 —	21 —	21 —	Baldiahdshahr
...	21 6	21 4	20 —	19 8	14 4	14 8	22 8	22 8	Suhāndhara, east— Ballia
25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	13 8	18 8	17 —	17 —	Asāngarh
...	...	18 8	8 3	20 11	21 10	19 18	19 18	14 7	15 4	19 8	19 —	Gorakhpur
...	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	14 4	14 4	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1911—continued [The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhonium)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— continued												
(a) Agra—continued												
Saharanpur, west—												
Shahjahanpur	14 —	13 12	29 —	26 —	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	21 —	20 —	21 —	20 —
Budaud	13 6	13 6	20 8	20 8	4 —	4 —	7 12	7 12	15 —	16 8	16 8	16 8
Pilibhit	13 13	13 13	23 5	23 5	5 4	5 4	10 6	10 6	... ..	18 3	18 3	18 3
Baroli	13 2	12 8	21 8	21 8	3 8	3 8	7 12	7 12	18 13	18 12	18 12	18 12
Moradabad	13 7	13 6	21 10	20 10	4 2	4 2	8 —	8 —	18 13	17 12	17 12	17 12
Bijnor	13 8	13 —	23 8	23 8	3 8	3 8	7 11	8 4	8 8	18 —	16 4	16 4
Muzaffarnagar	13 12	13 8	26 6	26 6	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	... ..	18 11	18 11	18 11
Salarapur	13 4	13 4	23 14	23 14	3 3	3 3	7 7	7 7	17 —	18 1	18 1	18 1
Dehra-Du ⁿ	12 8	12 8	23 —	22 —	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	15 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	9 8	14 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Almora	10 8	10 8	16 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 8	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Garhwal . . . . .	... ..	9 —	12 —	13 —	6 8	4 —	6 4	6 8	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	13 —	12 —	21 —	20 —	5 8	5 —	11 8	12 —	22 —	21 —	20 12	20 —
Sultanpur	14 8	14 8	23 8	23 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	... ..	... ..	21 —	20 —
Rae-Bareli	13 9	14 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	12 —	21 —	20 —	19 —	18 —
Unao	13 —	12 12	22 —	20 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	22 —	21 —
Lucknow	13 —	12 12	26 —	24 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	22 —	21 —
Hardoi	13 12	13 12	25 8	25 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	13 14	12 12	21 8	21 8	... ..	... ..	9 8	9 8	... ..	16 8	16 8	16 8
Barabanki	13 4	13 4	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Gonda	14 2	13 14	31 8	21 8	8 2	8 2	9 4	9 12	20 8	20 8	18 4	18 —
Bahrain	15 —	15 —	27 —	27 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	23 8	24 —
Sitapur	14 —	13 8	25 —	24 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	20 8	20 —
Kheri	13 12	18 12	24 —	24 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	23 —	28 —	... ..	... ..
Banewari	19 —	19 —	20 —	20 —	5 4	5 —	10 —	10 —	... ..	19 —	15 —	14 —
Mewar (Udaipur)	15 8	15 10	26 12	26 10	6 8	6 9	7 4	7 5	25 5	24 13	14 8	15 5
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	20 4	20 4	35 —	31 —	11 8	11 12	14 —	18 —	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Ajmer* . . . . .	... ..	13 2	... ..	21 1	... ..	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	19 —	14 —	14 —
Kishangarh	19 —	12 8	19 —	20 —	4 —	4 5	6 —	6 —	20 —	15 —	14 8	14 8
Bondi	15 6	15 2	24 9	24 8	6 2	4 11	7 6	7 4	27 1	25 6	17 3	18 5
Kotah	16 8	16 8	32 —	32 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	24 —	21 9	18 —	18 —
Jhalawar	15 2	15 8	30 —	30 —	6 11	6 11	10 —	10 —	28 —	28 —	15 —	15 —
Tonk	15 —	15 12	23 12	21 6	4 6	4 7	5 10	5 9	27 8	28 8	24 10	24 10
Jaipur	18 14	18 9	20 6	19 9	5 4	5 4	6 —	6 —	20 14	20 14	19 5	18 1
Karanli	18 12	18 12	20 —	20 —	6 4	7 8	7 8	8 2	20 —	20 —	17 14	17 8
Dholpur	18 —	18 6	20 8	20 —	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	21 5	19 14	19 13	18 —
Bharatpur	13 1	12 10	18 12	18 8	5 —	5 —	5 15	5 15	18 —	17 —	{ 14 12	{ 18 10
Alwar* . . . . .	... ..	18 14	... ..	20 2	... ..	5 12	... ..	8 —	19 10	16 18	16 18	16 18
Dooli	14 8	15 —	24 —	23 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	25 —	22 6	20 —	17 12
Nasirabad	12 —	12 8	... ..	... ..	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Shahpura	12 4	12 4	23 9	23 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Western—												
Dikauer	10 12	10 8	23 —	21 —	5 8	5 —	7 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	13 8	13 8
Jaitsalmer	9 6	9 7	... ..	... ..	5 —	4 12	8 6	8 6	14 11	14 11	12 10	12 10
Jodhpur	12 10	13 —	{ and 19 14	19 8	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	21 —	21 —	{ 15 11	{ 15 10
Balmer	12 4	12 8	... ..	... ..	4 8	4 8	10 5	10 5	20 —	16 10	16 15	16 15
Eriupura	13 8	18 8	23 —	22 8	... ..	7 —	6 4	6 4	18 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Sirohi	{ and 14 —	{ and 15 —	25 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Anādra	12 8	12 8	... ..	... ..	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Abu	11 12	11 12	20 —	20 —	4 12	4 12	7 6	7 6	... ..	... ..	10 14	11 8
Central India—												
Indore	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	19 —	20 —	15 —	14 —
Nimach	14 8	14 8	... ..	... ..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	15 —	14 —
Gwalior* . . . . .	... ..	11 12	... ..	... ..	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	18 —	12 8	23 —	22 —	... ..	... ..	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	17 —
Ferozpur	14 8	14 —	25 8	25 8	... ..	... ..	8 —	8 —	20 8	20 8	16 —	17 —
Central—												
Lahore	18 4	18 4	25 12	24 12	... ..	... ..	8 4	8 12	19 12	19 12	16 4	16 4
Gujranwala	14 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	... ..	... ..	9 —	9 —	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Gujrat	18 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	... ..	... ..	9 —	9 —	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Jhelam	14 4	13 8	21 —	21 —	... ..	... ..	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —

* Not reported.

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Elaeurus</i> <i>coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Saccharum</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, OBENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUKAGA (<i>Cicer</i> <i>aristatum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ABHAR DÁL		SALT		DISTRICTS	
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month		
19 2	19 2	21 4	21 4	19 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	16 8	16 —	20 —	20 —	United Provinces— continued	
17 8	17 4	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	Submontane, west—
...	...	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	14 4	14 4	20 12	20 12	Shahjahanpur	
...	...	16 —	16 —	18 4	18 6	20 —	20 —	14 4	14 4	20 4	20 4	Badaun	
...	22 8	22 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	21 2	21 2	Pilibhit	
...	17 —	17 —	22 8	22 8	14 8	14 8	19 —	18 —	Bareli	
...	...	12 8	16 10	17 14	17 14	22 —	20 14	13 14	13 14	20 14	20 14	Mora-labad	
...	18 —	16 8	10 —	...	12 —	11 4	19 —	18 —	Bijnor	
...	19 4	18 11	...	...	8 18	8 18	21 4	21 4	Muzaffarnagar	
19 2	19 2	21 4	21 4	19 10	19 10	21 6	21 6	9 9	9 9	21 4	21 4	Saharanpur	
17 8	17 4	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 8	19 8	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	Dehra-Dun
...	13 8	18 8	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Hills—	
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	Naini Tal	
13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Almora
16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garhwali
...	...	25 12	...	17 8	17 —	...	19 12	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	(b) OUDH—	
...	...	22 —	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 4	...	17 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	Partabgarh	
24 —	22 —	18 —	18 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	Sultapur	
...	19 —	18 —	28 —	26 —	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli	
26 8	26 8	26 8	26 8	21 —	19 8	25 —	25 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	Unao	
...	...	19 —	19 —	19 2	19 8	20 8	20 8	15 —	15 —	18 8	18 8	Lucknow	
...	...	17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	29 —	26 —	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	Hardoi	
12 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	21 8	21 8	22 2	22 8	14 12	14 4	19 —	19 —	Northern—	
...	...	18 —	18 —	22 8	22 —	23 —	22 12	16 —	16 8	16 8	18 8	Fyzabad	
24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	19 —	19 —	23 —	23 —	16 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	Barabanki	
23 —	23 —	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	Gonda	
...	Rajputana—	
...	23 —	22 —	23 8	23 —	8 —	8 —	17 12	17 8	Eastern—	
...	...	30 —	29 —	31 8	30 8	30 —	30 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Partabgarh	
...	...	10 2	9 13	17 5	17 8	28 8	26 10	19 2	8 18	19 7	19 8	Banawara	
27 —	27 —	...	7 8	27 —	27 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	20 —	21 —	20 —	21 —	18 —	17 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	22 2	22 2	22 2	20 9	29 8	29 1	...	...	19 11	19 6	Ajmer
...	...	21 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	32 —	32 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	Kishangarh	
...	...	18 1	19 —	18 1	19 —	35 —	35 —	7 4	7 4	18 —	18 —	Bundi	
...	...	25 12	24 2	25 12	24 2	24 10	24 10	...	...	22 8	22 4	Kotah
...	...	9 7	9 7	9 7	and (2) 6	18 12	23 —	22 11	21 15	21 14	25 1	25 1	Jhalawar
...	...	15 —	14 6	17 8	17 8	20 —	21 4	20 —	18 12	20 —	20 4	Tonk	
...	...	7 8	8 —	18 14	18 8	...	...	16 5	14 2	21 —	21 —	Karauli
...	...	9 13	9 12	19 12	18 4	20 —	19 8	11 13	11 12	23 —	23 —	Dholpur	
...	...	14 —	...	21 4	...	21 4	21 4	...	29 11	...	24 10	Bharatpur	
...	...	22 4	22 4	22 4	22 4	22 6	22 6	9 —	8 —	21 8	21 8	Alwar	
...	...	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	Deoli
...	...	17 —	17 —	17 4	20 14	21 —	21 —	...	...	21 9	20 10	Nasirabad
...	...	20 15	20 8	20 15	20 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	22 8	22 9	Shahpura
...	...	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Western—
...	...	19 10	20 12	19 10	20 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 4	16 4	Bikaner
...	...	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	Jodhpur
...	...	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	Balmer	
...	...	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 4	19 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Etawah
...	...	18 5	18 5	16 9	16 9	16 9	16 9	8 12	8 12	20	20 —	Sirohi	
...	...	10 —	...	19 —	...	...	...	24 —	...	20 —	20 —	Anadra
...	...	24 8	25 —	24 8	24 8	23 8	23 8	...	...	21 —	21 —	Abu
...	...	23 8	24 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	...	...	21 —	21 —	Central India—
...	...	14 12	15 12	21 4	20 12	22 4	21 4	12 12	12 12	25 —	25 —	Indore	
...	...	22 —	23 —	23 —	19 8	20 —	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	Nimach
...	...	31 —	29 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gwalior
...	...	19 —	18 8	20 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	Punjab—	
...	21	21	North—	
...	24	24	Hissar	
...	24	24	Ferozpur	
...	24	24	Central—	
...	25	25	Lahore	
...	26	26	Gujranwala	
...	26	26	Gujrat	
...	26	26	Jhelam	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1911—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR JUMBU (Pennisetum lyphioides)			
	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Barley		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
			Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month			Best sort	Common			Half- month of report	Common		
Punjab—continued														
South-eastern—														
Gurgaon	12 8	12 8	21 —	21 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Delhi	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Rohtak	13 8	13 8	22 4	22 —	...	...	9 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Karnal	18 8	18 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Submontane—														
Ambala	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Ludhiana	14 —	14 —	24 8	24 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 8	21 8	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Jalandhar	14 8	14 8	23 8	23 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Hoshiarpur	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —
Gurdaspur	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	17 8	18 —	18 —	18 —
Amritsar	14 4	14 8	20 —	21 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	18 8	18 8	17 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Sialkot	15 —	16 —	24 8	24 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Hills—														
Simla	11 —	12 4	18 —	20 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	16 —	17 12	11 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Kangra	16 —	16 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	14 8	14 12	24 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Attock	14 —	14 —	23 —	25 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Western—														
Shahpur	14 8	14 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	18 8	18 —	18 —	18 —
Jhaug	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Lyallpur	13 —	13 —	21 —	22 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 4
Multan	13 7	13 —	21 11	23 4	...	...	10 2	10 4	21 3	22 —	16 11	17 4	17 4	17 4
Montgomery	12 8	12 10	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	16 8	14 8	14 8	14 8
Muzaffargarh	12 8	12 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	12 12	12 12	16 4	16 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	18 12	18 12	16 12	17 8	17 8	17 8
N.W. Frontier Province														
Hasara	12 8	12 4	19 —	21 —	3 6	3 6	8 1	8 4	...	...	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Peshawar	13 —	13 —	26 —	23 —	4 9	4 5	7 8	7 8	18 —	18 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Kohat	14 12	14 10	24 —	24 5	4 8	4 3	9 4	9 4	25 8	25 8	21 6	21 1	21 1	21 1
Bannu	19 1	19 1	36 4	34 2	3 12	3 9	10 —	10 —	33 12	33 12	23 7	23 2	23 2	23 2
Dera Ismail Khan	14 —	14 —	21 4	21 4	3 7	3 7	6 14	6 14	26 8	26 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Tochi	17 —	17 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurram	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	10 8	6 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Makran	18 —	13 —	22 —	22 —	4 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wano	11 10	11 9	12 15	12 9	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	10 —	10 —	—	—	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	12 8	12 —	12 —	12 —
Hyderabad	9 8	9 —	—	—	7 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —	13 —
Thar and Párkar (Umárkot)	11 —	11 —	—	—	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Shikarpur	12 —	12 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	10 8	—	—	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Quetta	9 13	10 —	—	—	14 14	14 14	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	15 10	16 —	12 5	12 9
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Karwar	8 13	8 12	—	—	6 8	7 —	10 8	10 12	12 8	12 8	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
Batnagiri	7 7	7 7	—	—	7 4	7 6	9 4	9 4	...	...	11 15	11 15	11 15	11 15
Alibag	6 7	6 7	—	—	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Bombay	7 18	7 2	—	—	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	12 14	12 14	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Thanna	7 16	7 14	—	—	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	10 —	10 —	—	—	8 12	8 5	9 12	9 12	16 18	16 18	14 8	14 11	14 11	14 11
Balgam	11 —	10 8	—	—	9 11	8 10	10 8	9 11	13 8	14 8	14 11	15 8	15 8	15 8
Satara	8 8	8 6	—	—	7 6	7 6	7 18	7 13	18 7	18 7	18 8	18 8	18 8	18 8
Sholapur	9 6	8 15	—	—	7 7	7 7	9 —	9 —	17 3	18 8	17 2	17 9	17 9	17 9
Bijapur	11 10	10 10	—	—	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	16 10	16 6	17 6	19 2	19 2	19 2
Poona	10 —	10 —	—	—	7 10	7 10	8 15	8 15	15 10	15 10	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6
Khandesh and N.W. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	11 18	11 1	—	—	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	19 4	19 4	16 13	16 13	16 13	16 13
Násik	12 —	12 —	—	—	7 8	7 8	8 14	8 14	...	...	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
Dhulia	10 8	10 8	—	—	8 6	8 6	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 3	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8
Jalgaon	10 14	10 14	—	—	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	15 10	17 6	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14
Gujarat—														
Surat	10 10	10 10	—	—	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 6	14 13	14 13	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Broach	10 —	10 —	—	—	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Kaira	9 —	9 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	12 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Baroda	9 —	9 —	—	—	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Ahmadabad	10 —	10 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 8	16 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	16 8	16 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Dian	12 8	11 12	—	—	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Kathiawar—														
Bajkot	12 8	12 8	—	—	5 —	5 4	7 —	7 —	18 8	18 8	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 8
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nitwar	11 6	11 6	—	—	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabádi	12 11	12 11	—	—	4 12	4 12	9 5	9 5	22 10	19 7	...	...	...	...
Betul	14 11	14 11	—	—	—	—	9 10	9 10	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...
Obhiliwara	18 6	13 6	—	—	6 —	6 10	10 8	10 8	25 6	25 6				

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

267

state the number of seers (of 40 ticals) and obliques sold for one rupee]

MARCH ON BAGI (Kisan seasana)	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Satoria Italica)	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum)	MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARHAR DAL		BULY		DISTRICTS	
			Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month		
...	20 8	20 8	20 —	21 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	Panjab—continued
...	20 8	20 8	20 —	21 8	14 8	14 8	22 —	South-eastern—
...	22 —	22 8	22 —	23 —	12 —	13 —	21 —	Gurgaon
...	22 —	22 —	22 —	20 8	14 —	14 —	20 —	Delhi
22 —	19 8	16 —	15 8	20 8	22 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	11 —	11 8	22 8	25 8	24 8	8 8	8 8	27 —	Karnal
...	...	12 —	11 8	20 —	20 8	24 —	—	—	27 —	Submontane—
...	19 —	19 —	23 —	24 —	—	—	26 —	Ambala
...	...	15 8	15 8	21 8	21 8	22 —	22 —	22 —	25 —	Ludhiana
...	19 8	19 8	19 8	23 —	23 —	23 —	25 —	Jalandhar
...	19 8	19 8	19 8	21 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	Hoshiarpur
...	15 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	7 —	8 —	24 —	Gurdaspur
...	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	Amritsar
...	18 —	18 —	19 8	19 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	Siélikot
...	19 —	19 —	20 —	18 —	10 12	10 —	16 —	Hills—
...	19 —	19 —	17 8	17 8	10 —	10 —	16 —	Simla
...	18 —	18 —	19 8	19 8	9 —	9 —	16 —	Kangra
...	19 —	19 —	20 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	26 —	Northern—
15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	26 —	Rawalpindi
...	18 —	18 —	18 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	Attock
...	20 —	19 8	23 8	22 8	—	—	26 —	Western—
...	18 8	19 8	19 10	20 —	—	—	26 —	Sháhpur
...	19 12	19 6	18 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	Jhang
...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	16 8	16 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	Lvallpur
...	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	Multan
...	...	15 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	21 —	Montgomery
...	...	15 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	15 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	21 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	...	15 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	21 —	N.W. Frontier Province—
...	...	15 —	15 —	15 —	17 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	21 —	Hazara
...	15 13	16 13	16 13	17 14	18 8	18 8	24 —	Pesháwar
...	26 6	27 3	27 3	29 7	29 6	29 6	24 —	Kohát
...	23 8	32 8	32 8	20 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	Bannu
...	11 —	11 —	11 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	Dera Ismael Khán
...	15 12	15 4	15 4	16 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	Tochi
...	14 6	14 6	...	...	19 —	Kurram
...	15 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	19 —	Malekand
...	16 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	Wazir
...	15 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	26 —	Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	16 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	26 —	Karachi
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	6 8	26 —	Hyderabad
...	...	18 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	26 —	Thar and Párkar
...	...	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	(Umarkot)
...	...	16 14	16 14	16 14	12 1	12 1	7 8	7 8	18 —	Shikárpur
...	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	Quetta
18 8	18 8	...	11 14	12 6	...	...	8 9	8 9	19 11	Bombay—
11 8	12 5	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	19 11	Konkan—
9 —	9 —	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	23 6	Karwar
18 9	12 9	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 15	8 15	20 6	Ratnagiri
...	12 15	12 15	...	...	8 10	8 10	18 14	Alibág
18 4	16 3	...	9 12	10 10	...	...	8 14	8 14	23 2	Bombay
...	14 —	11 6	...	...	12 —	11 —	23 2	Thanna
...	15 —	14 9	...	...	11 6	11 6	21 7	Deccan and Karnatak—
...	14 8	12 11	...	...	12 1	12 1	21 7	Danewar
...	14 9	14 9	...	...	12 4	10 8	19 8	Belgaum
...	15 —	12 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 10	Satara
...	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	19 10	Sholapur
...	17 8	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 12	Bijapur
...	16 8	15 9	...	...	12 10	12 10	17 3	Poona
19 —	19 —	...	15 9	14 18	...	...	10 5	10 5	17 3	Khandesh and N.E.
...	14 2	14 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 —	Deccan—
...	15 —	14 2	...	...	10 7	10 7	21 —	Almudungar
...	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 —	11 9	21 —	Násik
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	Daulia
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	21 —	Jalgão
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	Gujarat—
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	12 —	11 9	21 —	Surat
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	Broach
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	Kaira
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	Baroda
...	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 —	Amanabád
...	17 —	17 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	21 —	Golconda
...	17 8	16 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	21 —	Dina
...	16 8	15 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	21 —	Kathiawar—
...	20 9	19 10	...	...	12 6	12 6	17 4	Rajot
...	18 6	18 6	...	...	18 —	18 —	18 10	Central Provinces—
...	22 13	23 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	18 10	Western—
...	17 13	17 18	...	...	11 3	9 12	18 10	Numar
...	14 9	18 15	...	...	14 11	16 11	18 10	Hosnaugabad
...	14 9	18 15	...	...	15 7	15 7	18 10	Beotal
...	14 9	18 15	...	...	15 7	15 7	18 10	Oamúwara
...	14 9	18 15	...	...	15 7	15 7	18 10	Nagpur
...	14 9	18 15	...	...	15 7	15 7	18 10	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1911—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BASMI OR GUMBU (Pennisetum typhoideum)		
	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
					Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month					
Central Provinces— continued													
Central—													
Narsinghpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 8	5 1	8 8	8 8	31 6	34 —	...	...	...
Sangor	13 8	12 13	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 8	8 8	20 9	20 9	...	...	...
Damoh	13 13	13 2	...	...	7 12	8 —	8 8	9 2	24 3	23 6	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	12 8	12 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	18 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	...
Mandla	14 3	14 8	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 8	14 8	19 —	19 —	...	...	...
Seoni	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	11 7	11 7	...	...	5 6	5 6	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 10	...	...	...	...
Chanda	18 5	18 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...
Eastern—													
Bilaspur	16 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	18 8	14 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	18 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	...
Drug	17 —	17 —	...	...	18 5	18 5	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—													
Buldana	12 —	18 11	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 14	7 14	23 8	25 6	...	...	...
Akola	12 8	12 3	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 11	9 11	19 10	19 10	...	...	...
Amravati	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 11	10 11	18 —	18 —	...	...	...
Yecotmal	11 5	11 5	...	...	4 5	4 5	9 14	9 14	25 10	25 10	...	...	...
Governor's Territories— Secunderabad*	7 4	7 1	11 11	11 11	8 7	8 12	7 11	7 9	18 6	15 —	...	...	...
Madras—													
Malabar Coast—													
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...
South, central—													
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	14 8	14 8	18 11	18 11	18 11
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 7	12 15	12 12	12 5	12 5	12 5
Central—													
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 2	19 6	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	19 12	18 3	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 5	15 5	20 14	20 2	20 2
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	16 8	16 8	...	...	...
East Coast, north—													
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	15 11	14 4	18 10	18 10	18 10
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 18	15 11	14 4	...	...	...
East Coast, central—													
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	13 —	13 —	...	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 2	14 2	14 —	14 —	14 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	15 —	14 —	14 —
East Coast, south—													
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 11	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	13 11	13 11
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 8	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 12	...	...	13 —	14 6	14 6
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 14	17 16	15 3	12 5	14 6	14 6
Southern—													
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	16 2	16 2	11 10	11 10	11 10
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	16 11	15 11	15 12	15 12	15 12
Mysore—													
Mysore	6 12	6 12	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...
Bangalore	7 8	7 8	7 —	6 8	6 12	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 8	10	10 —	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...
Hasan	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	14 8	14 8	24 —	19 —	...	...	...
Shimoga	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Coorg—													
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	12 3	12 4	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 7	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	13 8	12 7	12 7

* Including Bolaram

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

269

Show the number of acres (of 80000) and attachment for one rupee;

MARU OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Echino- stachys italica)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Ocimum aristatum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ABUA DAL		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	20 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	Central Provinces— continued
...	...	...	...	19 14	19 14	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 5	18 5	Central— Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	20 18	20 18	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Sangor
...	...	...	...	19 8	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	17 —	17 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	Jabulpore
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Manilla
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	8 14	8 14	15 12	15 12	Sooni
...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	Balaghát
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	...	...	12 5	12 5	20 —	20 —	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chanda
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 3	14 3	Eastern— Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 8	Raipur
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 4	15 4	Durg
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	...	11 8	11 8	21 13	21 13	Berar— Buldána
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 2	...	...	14 11	12 10	18 4	18 4	Anráoti
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	Yeotmal
...	...	...	...	11 11	12 4	...	...	16 5	17 8	14 —	14 —	Nizam's Territories— Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Madras— Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	Malabar
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	S. Canara
15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	South, central— Coimbatore
19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 5	Nilgiris
17 18	17 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 9	Salem
17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	Central— Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	Anantapur
17 18	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	16 —	Cuddapah
19 3	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 7	24 —	Karnul
24 12	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	East Coast, north— Ganjam
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Vizagapatam
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Godávari
14 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	East Coast, central— Kista
14 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	Gantur
12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 4	28 11	Nellore
15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 13	36 13	East Coast, south— Madras
18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	22 5	Chingleput
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1	23 15	N. Arcot
17 —	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 7	24 —	S. Arcot
18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	22 1	Tanjore
17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	Trichinopoly
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	23 13	23 13	Southern— Tinnevelly
16 4	16 4	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	28 13	28 13	Madura
18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	16 8	16 8	Mysore— Mysore
20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Kolar
22 —	22 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	18 —	18 —	Tumkur
26 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Hassan
25 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	18 —	18 —	Kalur
19 8	19 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Shimoga
...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	11 3	11 3	32 —	32 —	Chitradurg
...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	11 3	11 3	32 —	32 —	Ooorg— Ooorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adea

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 24, 1911

*Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT
PRINTING, INDIA, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 9.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1911.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

**SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE FINANCE MEMBER
INTRODUCING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR 1911-1912.**

Speech of the Honourable Finance Member

INTRODUCING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1911-1912.

Introductory.

I rise to present to the Council the Financial Statement for 1911-12. It has been prepared in the same form, and the procedure and facilities for discussing it will be in all essentials the same as they were a year ago. There is to be no debate to-day; but the detailed examination of the figures and the discussion of any resolutions that may be moved regarding them will begin on Tuesday, the 7th March, and to this stage of the work will be devoted such part of next week as may be necessary for its completion. I shall then withdraw the Financial Statement for whatever amendments our later information may suggest or the discussions in Council may necessitate. About a fortnight later—the 24th being the date which I understand Your Lordship intends to fix—I shall present the Budget in its final form, with all these amendments incorporated in it: and the usual winding-up debate will open on the following Monday.

2. The statement which I present to-day is a much more cheerful statement than that which I had to lay before the Council a year ago. We were then on the threshold of what we hoped would be, in its trade and its agriculture, a year of normal prosperity: but two factors of a wholly exceptional character threatened to disturb the equilibrium on which we should otherwise have counted. On the one hand, the export of our opium to China was to be materially reduced; and, even if prices were to rise—as experts assured us they would—the result would only be a transient benefit which prudence forbade us to use for our ordinary and recurring needs. On the other hand, we had to provide an adequate financial equipment for the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, where the administration, starved at many points in the past, had recently been carried on with the help of doles from our surpluses or overdrafts on our general balances. The net result was that I found myself unable to equate the revenue and expenditure in our estimates for the current year without the help of extra taxation; and legislation was accordingly proposed, and accepted by this Council, for increasing certain stamp duties and for raising the customs tariff on silver, petroleum, tobacco, wine, beer and spirits. Standing as we now do in the last month of the year, we can see that the position has become more favourable than I then anticipated. The revenue has been in many respects better than the average, and our expenditure has been kept well in hand; so that the year closes far more favourably than I had anticipated. I must, however, warn the Council that we cannot now dispense with the additional strength which these new taxes have brought to our resources. In view of all that lies before us, the time, in my judgment, is not distant when the Government of India will require the substantial support from the broader basis of taxation which our new duties have provided. It is not our intention therefore to alter the Customs tariff again as a budget measure for the coming year, except by a small correction in our scale of tobacco duties which I shall have to propose in the hope of improving the yield of revenue from that particular source.

Revised Estimate of 1910-1911.

3. With these preliminary remarks, I proceed to compare the budget provisions for the current year with the actual figures which we now expect will be realized. My estimate for the year was framed, as I explained at the time, on the belief that, if the monsoon rains were adequate, the land revenue would be punctually collected, our customs receipts would rise, our railways would do well, although renewals and repairs might still be heavy, and most of our other heads of revenue would show an improvement. The result has not disappointed us. The rains, and the great agricultural operations which so vitally depend upon them, have been on the whole most satisfactory. The timely and well distributed winter rainfall had brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. When the hot weather came on, conditions were normal, and the Bombay monsoon started on due date and spread with much vigour: so that the area affected by

it was never in danger. Some anxiety, however, was caused by the behaviour of the Bay of Bengal current, which advanced into India much before its usual time, and then displayed considerable weakness. In the result, the rain in July was about 16 per cent. short of what it should have been, and the falls were extremely unequal. The deficiency was serious in the United Provinces, which obtained less than two-thirds of their proper supply, in Rajputana, the western portion of the Central Provinces, Malabar and Lower Burma. In other parts of India, particularly Madras, the average was exceeded, and at places the falls were abnormally heavy. Matters for a time were critical. From the United Provinces, in the middle of July, came reports that the crops were withering, sowings retarded, rain urgently needed, and anxiety prevailing over large areas. If bountiful rain had not fallen within the next few weeks, I should have had a very different story to tell the Council to-day. In August, however, normal conditions again asserted themselves, and for the rest of the monsoon period the rain was ample and well distributed. The record of the recent winter showers has been generally satisfactory.

4. In the narrative of our harvests we find these favourable conditions reflected. The spring crops which were coming to market at the beginning of the financial year were excellent: wheat yielding an outturn of 15 per cent. above the average, and oilseeds doing fully as well. Into the controversy about the jute crop I am not sufficiently daring to enter: but in most of the jute districts conditions were seasonable, and the departmental estimate was 90 per cent. of a normal outturn. Cotton was grown on a very large area; and although it suffered from the later rains, the yield was not far short of what had been obtained in the previous year. Rice in Bengal was affected by floods: but the Burma crop has been excellent, and it is estimated that 45 million cwts. of cleaned rice will be available for export. With the crops now in the ground, so far as our information goes, all is well; the area under wheat and seeds being unusually high and their condition generally good. All this has meant a year of reasonable comfort for the agricultural population; and though plague unhappily has not yet left us, public health has been good, and the spirit of the people has not been shaken by scarcity or other widespread calamity.

Turn now to our external trade, in the success of which our harvests play so large a part. During the first nine months of the year, i.e., up to the end of last December, the total value of our imports and exports on private account was 272 crores, a higher figure than they had ever reached in the same period of any previous year. I do not wish to make this prove too much, as the figures are for values, not volumes, and are thus affected by the high prices which prevailed, for example, for cotton and opium. There was also some stagnation in two of our important industries; but on the whole the figures show a decided revival in our general commerce. The large imports of gold and the heavy Council drawings at a strong exchange tell the same tale.

5. Such being the conditions of the year which is approaching a close, their effect would naturally be an improvement upon the cautious estimate of revenue and expenditure which was presented to the Council in the Budget of last March. The measure of this improvement is that our Imperial surplus now seems likely to rise to £3,489,300. The increase, however, must be discriminated into that which is stable or normal, and that which is abnormal or transient. Our revenue has been increased roundly by £2,940,000 on account of the remarkably high prices for which our Bengal opium has sold; and of this amount two-thirds (or nearly 2 millions) have passed into our surplus under an arrangement which I shall subsequently explain. The true improvement in our surplus is thus about £1,150,000, due to better receipts under the great majority of our ordinary heads of revenue, and a small saving on our budget of expenditure.

Opium Revenue.

6. It would be impossible to make the financial position clear without an account of our opium revenue in the current year, and of the events by which it has been influenced. The general situation at the beginning of 1910 was comparatively simple. We were then entering upon the third year, and the end of the first stage, of our agreement with China for the reduction of our opium exports. Under that agreement, our Bengal sales and Malwa exports combined were to be kept down to 51,700 chests during the calendar year 1910. Further reductions at the rate of 5,100 chests a year were to be contingent on China giving evidence of having concurrently diminished her own production of opium; and the question of raising the consolidated duty upon the import of opium into China remained in suspense pending the receipt of certain assurances for which we had asked the Chinese Government. The prospect of a falling supply had begun to agitate the market towards the end of 1909, and prices rose rapidly to a very high level in last

April. But a sharp reaction followed. We had known for some time that the Chinese authorities were attached to the idea of a heavy license duty, as one of the measures for the control and check of consumption. In May last, the idea came to fruition ; and with effect from the 7th June 1910, the Viceroy of Canton imposed a tax of 30 cents per tael on all boiled opium (equivalent to about R400 a chest on our export opium), with a supplementary provision that raw opium bought from importers should be boiled within a fixed time—which was originally put at three days—after its purchase. Several of the more objectionable features of the scheme were modified as the result of diplomatic action : but the tax remains and has recently been raised to about R640 a chest, and the Chinese Government has not yet been induced to admit that it contravenes the spirit of the Chesoo Convention. It would be inexpedient for me at present to say more on this delicate subject. Technicalities apart, the main principle to which His Majesty's Government have adhered throughout the discussions on the Canton tax is that the regulations of the provincial authorities in China must not substantially and obviously abrogate the existing rights of British traders, or discriminate between native and foreign opium to the prejudice of the latter.

7. I referred a moment ago to the obligation which lies upon China to reduce her own cultivation of the poppy *pari passu* with our reduction of our exports. To produce statistical evidence of her diminished production, was admitted by the Chinese delegates at the Shanghai Commission to be impossible. It was therefore decided that local enquiries should be undertaken, as a basis for a comparative record of the growth of the poppy in the different provinces. For this purpose, Sir Alexander Hosie, the experienced commercial attaché to the British Legation, was appointed to tour through China and estimate the progress which she has made in her reforms. The area to be covered is enormous ; and pending the completion of the enquiry we have agreed to carry on the reduction in our exports to the end of 1911 ; so that in the present calendar year we intend to sell 31,440 chests of Bengal opium and to permit the export of 15,160 chests of Malwa. What will happen after 1911, depends on the agreement which is now being negotiated at Pekin. Regarding the pending negotiations I am obviously not in a position to make any announcement. I can only ask the Council to believe two things. One is that we have great sympathy with the desire of those genuine patriots in China who are striving to free their country from the evils of excess in opium, and that we are prepared to make real sacrifices to help them. The other is that vigilance must go hand in hand with our sympathy. We cannot consent that India should suffer losses which will bring no corresponding benefit to the cause of China's reforms ; and we shall safeguard the legitimate interests of our trade so long as the trade remains.

8. There is one point at which we have in some measure anticipated the result of the Pekin negotiations, and I am glad to have this opportunity of explaining it in detail. When our first agreement was made with China in 1908, it was based on the fact that the consignments of our opium to China before that year had averaged 51,000 chests, while 16,000 chests had been our average supply to Singapore and other markets outside China. Two courses were open to the Chinese Government in getting these figures reduced. They could either, with the consent of all the Treaty Powers, restrict their imports : or they could arrange with us, at once and without any other intervention, that we should restrict our exports. China deliberately accepted the latter course, and we have scrupulously adhered to a reduction of 5,100 chests every year, being one-tenth of the average of our China shipments in previous years. China, however, has found that her imports have not been falling in the same ratio, mainly because the high prices which her people are now prepared to pay for our opium are attracting supplies which would otherwise have been consumed in Singapore and elsewhere. His Majesty's Government were accordingly approached by China with a request that we should help her to make the reduction in her imports as effective as the reduction in our exports ; in other words, that we should co-operate in preventing any part of the 16,000 chests which used to go to Singapore and elsewhere from finding its way into China. It is obvious of course that nothing would conclusively effect this purpose except a definite restriction at the ports in China which are open to foreign trade : and this in turn would require not only an agreement with Great Britain, as representing India, but the concurrence of the other Treaty Powers. To secure their consent will take time : and due notice will also have to be given to the trade before a change of such importance can be enforced. In the meanwhile, however, we have begun to sell and export under special certificates the precise number of chests which, if the proposal is confirmed, will be the purely China supply. I wish it to be very clearly understood that this 'earmarking'—as it is called—has

been decided upon as a spontaneous proof of our good-will towards China and our desire to help her. We were under no obligation whatsoever to undertake it in the absence of the renewed agreement which is now being negotiated, and, if a satisfactory agreement is not concluded, we are under no obligation whatsoever to continue it.

9. It now remains to show how the events of the year have re-acted upon our opium revenue. In February and March of 1910, in response to the excitement in the China markets, our Bengal opium sold for prices which I described at the time as unprecedented for half a century. But even these faded into comparative insignificance before the price of Rs. 3,827 a chest which was reached in April last. The Chinese connoisseurs were supposed to be ready to pay fanciful prices for a drug which was every year becoming a less attainable luxury. In May came the news of the license tax at Canton : a large quantity of the Indian opium goes into the Kwang provinces : and the price at our July sale dropped to the neighbourhood of Rs. 2,000 a chest. As the position cleared and the harsher features of the Canton monopoly were withdrawn, the market slowly improved again, and the sales of last month (all being 'earmarked' opium) fetched Rs. 3,439 a chest. The net result of these striking fluctuations is that we now estimate for an average rate of Rs. 2,925 on the year as a whole. Compared with the budget figure of Rs. 1,750 a chest, this gives us a very large surplus revenue ; and I have next to tell the Council how we propose to employ the windfall. Revenue which is so wholly exceptional in character and amount is clearly not revenue which may properly be put into our general resources to meet our permanent and recurring expenditure. Our first care therefore, when prices began to move, was to prepare an estimate of what would be our normal receipts, year by year, on the basis of normal prices and on the assumption that the cumulative restriction on our exports to China will continue. On these data we have carefully worked out a scale of diminishing revenue ; and we have decided, with the full approval of the Secretary of State, that the whole amount by which, in any year, the actual receipts may exceed our hypothetical or standard figure will be kept apart from our ordinary revenues. It will not be funded : but it will be employed in each year on services for which the ordinary revenue of the year would not usually be available. We believe that this is the only prudent course to pursue, and we are confident that it will have the approval of the Council, as it was foreshadowed more than once in the course of the Budget debates last year.

10. Under the scheme which I have now outlined, our standard figure for the current year is 7 crores of rupees. Our estimated receipts being 11.4164 crores, we have thus to dispose of 4.4164 crores or £2,944,300 in some special manner. What we mean to do is to remit two-thirds of the excess to England, for the discharge of temporary debt. There is clearly no purpose to which a sudden influx of non-recurring revenue can more appropriately be devoted than to reducing our capital liabilities, easing our interest charges, and strengthening our national credit. I need hardly remind the Council that as a consequence of our serious losses of revenue in 1908-09, we were unhappily obliged to increase our floating debt ; and it is extremely desirable to take the earliest opportunity of redeeming, either directly or indirectly, the temporary obligations which we then incurred. The remaining one-third of our windfall will be distributed in the form of grants for the initial or capital expenditure on large schemes of educational and sanitary progress. In pursuance of this policy we propose to make the following grants to the different provinces :—

PROVINCE.	FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON	
	Education.	Sanitation.
Central Provinces	£ 26,700	£ 13,300
Burma	53,300	46,700
Eastern Bengal and Assam	74,500	60,000
Bengal	103,300	66,700
United Provinces	106,100	70,000
Punjab	60,000	66,700
Madras	43,800	28,300
Bombay	73,500	28,300
TOTAL	601,200	380,000

Those Local Governments which have provincial settlements will carry the money in their balances until its expenditure is required on schemes sanctioned by proper authority. I will leave it to my Honourable Colleague in charge of the Education Department to explain the principles upon which these allotments have been made.

Ordinary Revenue.

11. The ground has now been cleared of the opium receipts and of the effect which they have had in inflating our surplus. For all other heads of revenue, our budget estimate was £70,803,800. We now hope to realize £72,297,300; and to this improvement three groups of revenue-producing services have contributed. The first group consists of those heads of revenue which respond directly to good harvests and agricultural prosperity:—Land Revenue and Irrigation, with a betterness of £26,500 over the budget; Excise, where the yield has risen by £133,400; and Stamps, where it is better by £71,500. Second comes the group of services which are connected more immediately with trade and whose earnings rise with the revival of commercial activity. Chief among these is Railways, which I believe will be better than the budget by £1,176,100 net; then follow Customs, £478,700 better; Posts and Telegraphs £80,200 better, and Forests £58,600 better. The third group comprises what I may call the financial services, which move in sympathy with the other groups. I refer to Interest, £303,600 higher than our original estimate; Exchange, £62,600; and Mint, £46,400 in the same direction.

12. Such has been the general trend of the year's revenue as a whole. But in this Council it is the Imperial surplus with which we are chiefly concerned; and I propose now, dropping all minor corrections in our estimates, to describe the chief outstanding features in that surplus. Broadly speaking, the great improvement which it shows has been the result of four large variations in our figures:—Railways, Customs and Interest have turned out very much better than the Budget; Salt considerably worse. It is on these four heads alone that I shall dwell for a moment.

13. Our Railways have again assumed their pride of place as the dominant factor in our ordinary finances. I had budgeted, with no small hesitation, for gross receipts of 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ millions from State railways,—a higher figure than we had ever realized before and nearly a million in excess of the very large earnings of the previous year. Business, however, has steadily improved upon our forecast. The movement of cotton and oilseeds has been especially active; and a notable feature of the year is the great increase in coaching traffic, attributed in part to the marriages and pilgrimages of an auspicious and prosperous year. Along with all this, there has been a gratifying fall in working expenses, indicative, I hope, of the closer control now exercised by the Railway Board over that campaign of special renewals and repairs which helped to embarrass our finances two years ago. The year will close with gross receipts not far short of £800,000 in excess of what I anticipated, while the saving in working expenses has exceeded £400,000.

14. As a reflex of our external commerce, the Customs receipts have been equally satisfactory. I had estimated them at roughly 6 millions, including very nearly 1 million as the result of our new taxation. They will actually be at least 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions; the rise occurring chiefly under sugar, piece-goods, metals and manufactured articles generally. The new taxes have given us fully the million which we counted upon. Our estimate was approximately correct for beer, wines, spirits and petroleum: but we had not made sufficient allowance for the effect of the new tobacco duties upon the import of the cheapest cigarettes. Any shortage on this account, however, has been more than covered by the increase in receipts from silver. We had put the probable income from the four anna silver duty at a crore of rupees; this was essentially a cautious estimate, because other considerations were involved than the rise in duty, about which in itself we were never nervous. But all has gone well, and our realized revenue will probably be about 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ crores. It is to me a genuine pleasure that a tax about which some of my Hon'ble friends expressed the gloomiest apprehensions last year has worked so smoothly, has caused no hardship to anyone, and has established itself as a powerful yet inoffensive auxiliary to our general resources. It has not depressed the price of silver, or turned the China exchanges against us, or had—so far as I am aware—any of the other ill-effects which were feared. There have been some remarkable ups and downs in the silver market during the year: but no one who knows the facts—and I have reason to believe that

the facts are tolerably well known in Bombay—will attribute them in any way to our taxation.

15. The third big lump increase in our revenue is an improvement of more than a quarter of a million under Interest. For this we are mainly indebted to the skilful handling by the Secretary of State in Council of the ample cash balances which we have been able to hold during the year in London, pending their employment on capital outlay and the redemption of temporary debt.

16. Our Salt revenue provides the last of the four large departures from our estimates, inasmuch as it is shown at £232,100 below the budget figure. This is in part, however, a postponement of revenue, and not a real loss. The increase in the consumption of salt, it is true, has been curiously slow since our last remission of duty, and has disappointed those who maintained that the use of salt by the people would be greatly stimulated by low duties. In the current year, there has even been a slight drop, though not enough in ordinary course to have seriously affected our revenue. The reason why the latter has declined so appreciably is that the trade in Bengal has at last discovered the capabilities of its new privilege of clearing salt on credit. Under this system, we shall probably have duty outstanding on over 2 millions of maunds at the end of the year in Bengal alone, and our current revenue is to that extent reduced by a carry-forward to next year.

17. The combined effect of these four large changes in our figures has been an improvement of £1,726,300 in the revenue. A number of other heads of revenue have given me smaller contributions which would have brought the total for the year to nearly two millions better than we had anticipated. Part of this, however, has been absorbed by a large reduction in our Imperial share of the Land Revenue (including the portion of it which is credited under Irrigation). It is by waiving our rightful proportion of the income from this source that we make the provincial exchequers participants in our good fortune; and on the present occasion we are in the happy position of being able to provide funds for a number of important projects which, a year ago, I saw very little chance of being able to help. The chief grants which we propose to allot out of the surplus in our normal revenues are the following:—

£166,700 to Burma, to enable that province to make its promised contribution of 25 lakhs to the Rangoon harbour without impoverishing the allotments for much needed improvements in its other public works.

£183,600 to Eastern Bengal and Assam for the initial expenditure on two large schemes for the re-organization of its subordinate police generally, and for the establishment of an efficient river police in particular.

£66,700 to the Punjab as a contribution to the Medical College and Hospital at Lahore, which are intended to be the provincial memorial to His late Majesty King Edward VII.

£123,300 to Madras under an old-standing promise that we should assist in the initial expenditure (now estimated at roughly £250,000) on the Meyer scheme for the re-arrangement of a number of unwieldy districts and subdivisions in that province.

£333,300 to Bombay, as a subsidy towards the great work in Bombay City upon which its Improvement Trust is now engaged.

18. A full list of our proposed new grants is given in the explanatory memorandum attached to the estimates; but I have indicated the more important, and I am confident that the distribution will have the Council's approval. We have endeavoured to select projects of the clearest public utility which would have claims upon us for assistance sooner or later,—claims which we should gain nothing by postponing, as they might only fall upon us when we were less able to do them justice. These grants are all non-recurring, and it will of course be understood that they are quite independent of the allotments which we have made from our opium receipts.

Expenditure.

19. On this side of the account I have fortunately an uneventful tale to tell. Our Budget estimate of expenditure was £75,700,600; we now expect the actual outlay to be £75,227,600 or £473,000 less. About three-fourths of the saving occurs in provincial expenditure, and is a welcome sign of the co-operation which we have been receiving from local Governments in our task of checking the growth of expenditure. The saving on the Imperial budget grants is £123,100.

Under Military services, a considerable reduction (£223,500) has been effected partly in India and partly in England ; and the main reasons underlying it are the fall in the prices of food and forage, smaller purchases of ordnance and other stores, and the economical management of our operations for the suppression of the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf. In the Railway revenue account there has been a saving of £217,600 mainly under interest charges ; the result, on one side, of smaller capital expenditure than we had provided for and, on the other, of smaller borrowings by two of the leading Companies. Telegraphs show a lapse of £51,500. The budget grant for Stationery and Printing—a subject which attracted special attention in Council last year—has not been spent by £35,700 ; and the efforts which have been made to eliminate avoidable outlay under this head seem now to be bearing tangible fruit.

20. With two exceptions—and one of these is largely nominal—there have been no excesses of any importance over our budget figures. The only service for which our provision really ran short was the payment to our opium cultivators. Owing to the propitious character of the seasons, the last poppy crop yielded opium of an unusually fine consistence, and the price that had to be paid for it was consequently higher than the normal rate on which we had based our estimate. Under Opium expenditure therefore an additional grant of £153,200 has been necessary. The only other substantial excess occurs under Political, and is chiefly due to our having charged off and transferred from ordinary balances to a separate account the whole of the arrears of the subsidy due to His Majesty the Amir, with a view to preventing in future the disturbance of estimates and accounts which at present follows from the wide and wholly unforeseen fluctuations in his actual drawings.

Budget Estimate for 1911-1912.

21. My Lord, I now turn over the leaf of another year. In laying out our financial plan of campaign for the coming twelve months, my first thought has naturally been, how far may we safely count upon a continuance of existing conditions. Is it reasonable to assume that the rains will again be timely, and the harvests fruitful ; that industry and trade will extend their borders ; that our international commerce will continue to develop ; that the money market will be steady ; and that famine, plague and war will pass by our doors ? Or have we reason to fear the reverse and to temper our estimates accordingly ? I confess that, in Indian budgeting, the only reasonable rule of conduct that I can see is to assume that a period of prosperity, once it is established, will continue until we have some clear warning of impending change. So far as we can scan the horizon, there is no danger signal in sight at present ; and I am accordingly placing estimates before the Council which are based on the hypothesis of normal harvests, a good export season, and steady progress in our trade and industries. The resultant figures, in their simplest form, are as follows :—

Revenue	£77,927,600
Expenditure (after Provincial adjustments)	£77,183,800
Surplus { Ordinary	£563,400
Special, from Opium	£180,400

The " Ordinary " surplus is somewhat smaller than it is our tradition to aim at ; but a part of the spare revenue which would otherwise have been at our disposal has been set aside for the reception of Their Majesties in India and for the cost of the Durbar which the King-Emperor intends to hold at Delhi.

Revenue.

22. If we take our revenue figures as a whole, omitting Opium for the moment, it will be seen that we anticipate a moderate all-round advance in the classes of receipts which are directly affected by the agricultural conditions of the country. Land revenue, Salt, Excise and Irrigation all display a slight improvement over the year before ; Stamps alone showing a fall, which is wholly due to the abnormal revenue that accrued this year in certain provinces from the operation of section 31 of our new Limitation Act. Our commercial departments—Railways, Posts and Telegraphs—reflect the same movement in moderation ; a part of their increase being also due to the additional business which they expect from the Royal visit. I need not, however, trouble the

Council with any details except in so far as they influence the Imperial section of the account. In describing the Imperial figures, both for revenue and for expenditure, I find considerable difficulty in separating the normal movements of the figures from the complicated provincial adjustments which I shall allude to shortly ; and rather than weary the Council with minute reservations, I must for once sacrifice in a few of the following passages the statistical precision which has always been the pride of these annual Statements.

23. Our total Imperial revenue is shown as being considerably below the figure which we expect in 1910-11. The decrease occurs, as you at once detect, under Opium ; and I had better begin my narrative by disposing of that restless and baffling head of revenue. The difficulties of framing a satisfactory estimate for it have been extraordinary. As I explained a few minutes ago, we have promised to restrict our sales and exports in 1911 to 46,600 chests. Out of these, presumably the whole Bombay export of 15,160 chests, along with 15,440 chests of the Bengal sales, will be certified for the China market ; leaving 16,000 chests for our other customers. Most of the Malwa opium has already paid its pass-duty in advance, so that for revenue purposes it is negligible. The prices which our Bengal sales for China may yield, will depend very largely on the terms of our new agreement, on any alteration in the import duties, and on any domestic measures which China may adopt for the control and taxation of the retail use of the drug. The revenue to be obtained from our sales for other markets, or what I may call for short our 'Singapore' opium, is an entirely unknown quantity, as we have never before sold opium under the peculiar conditions which are now being imposed. The factors of calculation for the remaining nine months of 1911 are thus sufficiently puzzling ; but the uncertainties become still greater when we turn to the last three months of the financial year which overflow into 1912. For we have no means of judging what our prices or our exports may be in 1912. We have to await the results of Sir Alexander Hosie's inquiry and of the negotiations now in progress at Pekin. We have also to introduce, some time during the year, a new system of selecting the opium which it will be permissible to export from Bombay ; the effect of the change upon our revenue is problematical, and the date of its introduction is not yet decided. This statement of the problem will indicate the difficulty of estimating. Making the best forecast we can, however, we put the probable sales of Bengal opium at 30,210 chests for the financial year, of which 10,210 will be certified for China ; and we take the probable average prices at R2,500 a chest for China opium and R1,500 for Singapore opium. We also estimate that 5,338 chests of Malwa opium, which have a deferred right to priority of export in 1912, will pay us pass-duty of R800 a chest ; while it is possible that 600 chests of Baroda opium will issue at the old rate of duty. Our total Opium revenue, including the usual miscellaneous items, will thus be 642 lakhs. Under the scheme of diminishing returns which I have already mentioned, we shall treat only 615 lakhs or £4,100,000 as ordinary current revenue, and whatever excess over that figure may be actually realised will be earmarked for capital and non-recurring expenditure. It is for this reason that I showed £180,400 of our budget surplus as special and separate. I hope the figure will be larger ; but, so long as there is a figure at all, it will not affect our normal provision for the year.

24. Apart from the Opium receipts, the increase in our Imperial revenue would nominally be £1,431,900. But it must be remembered that, as compared with the current year's figures, our share of the Land Revenue is improved by the absence of the special non-recurring grants which we are making to provinces in 1910-1911. Furthermore a number of the heads of revenue have been upset by the new provincial adjustments ; and, all things considered, I do not think I can give a closer approximation than to say that the true measure of the expected improvement in revenue is roughly £300,000. Apart from a moderate general rise in Excise and Land Revenue, due to promising agricultural conditions, this may be taken broadly as made up of an increase of £157,900 under Railways, of £179,400 under Posts and Telegraphs, of £128,800 under Salt, and of a number of minor improvements counterbalanced by a decline of £303,000 in Customs and £228,900 under Interest. It is to these heads that I shall confine the few remarks that I have to make.

25. In our estimate of Railway earnings we have moved with what seems justifiable caution. If 1911-12 is even a moderately good year, there ought to be no serious set back. Wheat may be held up by the lower prices which are foreshadowed ; and it is possible that the cotton crop may not be so plentiful as it has been this year ; but the movement of jute can hardly be worse and some revival in piece-goods seems

probable. Our estimates are easily upset by the fluctuations of a single great system like the North-Western Railway. But on the whole there seems no good reason why we should not secure roughly the same net receipts as in the current year, with a small addition for the Durbar traffic and the increase in open mileage. I have accepted the figure for working expenses which the Railway Board assures us is necessary to carry the extra traffic and keep the lines efficient; and for gross profits I have made a comparatively small and fairly evenly distributed addition to the probable figure of the current year. The resulting rise in net receipts is only £73,400, which I think is safe. The rest of the improvement under Railways means smaller payments of surplus profits, etc.

26. For Salt we have been conservative in estimating the actual consumption, but there is unlikely to be the same increase in sales on credit in Bengal as overtook us this year. Postal and Telegraph receipts promise the usual improvement which accompanies trade activity. The Miscellaneous head of revenue benefits by £54,700 which the Calcutta Port Commissioners are going to pay us in April for certain Mint lands; and there are a number of smaller increases which it would be tedious to enumerate.

27. The only important defaulters, as I have said, are Interest and Customs. The former has been put lower in the expectation that our cash balances in London will not be so fruitful in short loans, as large payments will be required on capital account and in redemption of debt. Under Customs the decline occurs wholly in the yield of the silver duty, and represents nothing more than pure and simple caution. There is no apparent reason why prices should go up so long as China is a backward buyer; and the private imports of the current year, though we have heard a great deal about them, are by no means so high as they were even in the two previous years. Nevertheless they are believed to have been in excess of the immediate requirements of the local market, and it is understood that considerable stocks are available for next year's normal off-take. After the activity in our absorption since 1908, therefore, it seems wise to budget for a lull; and we have put our estimate of duty down to a crore of rupees. Under all the other classes of imported goods we assume a steady improvement; but I have been chary of raising the rice duties above the high record of the current year.

28. In discussing the yield of the new taxes which were imposed last year, I mentioned that we had been disappointed in our estimate for tobacco. The sudden rise in duties dislocated the import trade for a time, though it is possible that business would gradually have adapted itself to the new conditions. But we are informed that the rates which we selected have hit severely those particular forms of the tobacco industry in India which depend on an admixture of the foreign with the indigenous leaf. We are also doubtful whether our experiment has given us rates which are likely to combine the maximum of revenue with the minimum of hardship. It has been decided therefore to propose a reduction in the duties of about one-third all round, and a Bill to give effect to this change will be introduced to-day. On the assumption that it will become law, I have raised the yield of our tobacco duties by about 5 lakhs in the Budget.

29. Such then are the outstanding differences between the revenue we expect next year and that which we are collecting this year; but any one who runs his eye down the figured tables will see a number of other heads under which the Imperial share seems to have been largely increased or diminished. This is a result of the important readjustment of our provincial settlements to which I have already alluded. It accounts for a large nominal reduction under Excise and Forests and a small nominal drop under Irrigation; with a *per contra*, though not an equivalent, adjustment of the Land Revenue which gives the Imperial account a larger and the Provincial accounts a smaller share of those receipts than formerly. On the other hand the provinces have benefited by the following grants, which have been handed over to them in the shape of a recurring increase in their share of the Land Revenue, *viz.* :—

£58,000 to the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Bombay, for the completion of the grants which we promised in aid of the Police Commission's reforms:

£20,000 to Eastern Bengal and Assam, as an instalment of the recurring cost of the two police schemes already mentioned; and

£59,000 for the relief of municipalities and town areas from police charges in the United Provinces, and the Punjab; these being the only provinces where this concession has not yet been granted.

Details of two other small grants will be found in the explanatory memorandum.

Expenditure.

30. Our total proposed expenditure in 1911-12 is composed of £51,024,600 in the Imperial and £27,615,600 in the Provincial account. It is in the former figure alone that we are directly interested. As compared with our estimate of Imperial expenditure in the current year, it is ostensibly £846,900 higher; the true increase is obscured, however, by the provincial adjustments which relieve the Imperial account of considerable expenditure—particularly under Forests—that formerly belonged to it. The real rise in Imperial expenditure is approximately £1,400,000; but I may at once ease the mind of the Council by explaining that £940,000 of this is reserved for the Royal visit next December and the ceremonials by which it will be marked. We have not yet found it possible to obtain detailed estimates for the cost of the gathering at Delhi for the Coronation Durbar, or for the military concentration which will accompany it or for a number of the minor episodes in the Royal progress. But we have provisionally entered in the Budget a sum of £633,300 for the civil and of £306,700 for the military expenditure, and I trust that the Council will not consider the figures to be higher than the people of India would wish to provide for the becoming celebration of a great historic event.

31. The net increase in expenditure of the ordinary type is thus roughly £460,000. If we want to estimate the true normal measure of growth for the year, we should in fairness eliminate the effect of the special treatment of the Amir's subsidy in 1910-11. This would raise the figure to about £650,000, the result of a large number of minor and mostly unimportant variations. Railways account for about £265,000, composed entirely of growing interest charges: and Posts and Telegraphs for about £125,000, more than covered by additional revenue from those services. Special interest attaches to a newly opened head of expenditure, which provides £120,000 as funds for protective irrigation works, over and above the amount allotted as usual from the famine insurance grant. The expansion of protective works in the past has been financed from the half million which in normal years is available from the famine grant; and up to the present the funds thus obtained have in practice been sufficient. But the time has now come when the further work which the Irrigation Department are ready to undertake would be hampered by the limitations and the uncertainty of the famine grant. Uncertainty we can never eliminate, I am afraid, as protective irrigation, like any other service which draws on our current revenues, must be prepared to take its share of short commons in bad years. But, when all is going well with us, we hope to be able to help the work from our general resources and supplement the limited provision to which it has hitherto been restricted. For next year accordingly we allot 78 lakhs, of which £400,000 appears in the famine grant and the balance outside it.

Of the other increases in expenditure there are none that call for special mention. Taken as a whole, they are roughly counterbalanced by reductions under two heads, Army and Opium. The total military charges are shown as £181,500 in excess of the current year; but when we remember that the grants include £306,700 for the movement of troops in connection with the Royal visit, it will be seen that we anticipate a genuine net diminution in Army expenditure. The expected saving under Opium is a natural consequence of the curtailment of our Bengal sales: we have amalgamated our two agencies into one, and we shall license a considerably smaller area of poppy cultivation for the next winter.

32. So ends my general narrative of the Budget for 1911-12. The financial outlook for the time is satisfactory. If India is blessed with favourable seasons, the provinces should be in a strong position, and the Imperial exchequer should enjoy a short breathing space before it has to face the new responsibilities that lie ahead of it. In spite of a decline of £566,700 in that part of the Opium revenue which we treat as available for general purposes, and of an estimated drop (on grounds of caution) of £303,000 in our Customs revenue, we look forward to being able to meet all the reasonable needs of the administration without undue parsimony, to provide in no ungenerous fashion for the suitable reception of the King-Emperor, and to close the year with a surplus of fully half a million sterling. I cannot say that the future is free from anxiety. Amid the cheerfulness of returning prosperity, it would be foolish to forget the lessons of the period of depression from which we have now emerged, or to close our eyes to the difficulties that are in front of us. But I trust that those difficulties will be met by a careful husbanding of our resources and by a jealous watchfulness over expenditure in good years and in bad years alike.

Military Services.

33. Under Military Services the expenditure for five years is shown in the following table :—

	Gross.					All Military heads.	Net.
	Army.	Marine.	Military Works.	Special Defences.	Total.		
1907-1908	£ 18,047,533	£ 485,024	£ 1,166,943	£ 116,287	£ 20,415,787	£ 19,248,354	
1908-1909	19,177,266	476,957	967,362	29,044	20,650,629	19,602,988	
1909-1910	18,901,181	461,157	858,342	28,604	20,249,284	19,112,323	
1910-1911 (Budget)	19,488,500	484,300	879,600	1,500	20,853,900	19,706,500	
1910-1911 (Revised)	19,225,700	475,500	919,600	9,600	20,630,400	19,456,200	
1911-1912 (Budget)	19,444,300	436,300	924,400	6,900	20,811,900	19,563,900	

34. When the budget for the current year was under preparation, the rates for food supplies were still at a comparatively high level, and we were faced with the necessity of providing for expenditure to the extent of £173,500 in connection with the Arms Traffic Operations in the Persian Gulf. "Schedule" expenditure was placed at £482,700. By this expression I mean the provision for new schemes costing more than £3,300, a limit which brings within the Schedule all outlay on objects of a special nature such as the introduction of new armament and other major improvements in the direction of efficiency. The net budget figure for 1910-11 was eventually placed at £53,500 more than that of the previous year.

35. Our estimate of the probable actuals of the current year indicates that the provision made was unduly large, and the net military expenditure of 1910-11 is now expected to be £250,300 less than the original budget estimate. Prices dropped at the beginning of the year, and the fall has been progressive. Contract rates have been more effectively controlled, and the extension of military grass farms is relieving us under the head of Compensation charges. We have thus returned to the standard of expenditure on food supplies which obtained in the year 1906-07. Ordnance charges have continued to decline, and the special provision for additional railway charges was only partly utilised. Various economies have also contributed to the anticipated saving, among which I may instance the abolition of a pony cart train cadre and of the experimental balloon section, the closing of the mounted infantry schools, and the retention of Army Head Quarters at Simla during the winter months. When reviewing the situation in November we thus found ourselves able to advise the Secretary of State that, to relieve the coming year's budget, a portion of next year's supply of military stores might be purchased at once, and in India we have similarly anticipated future requirements to some extent, as for example, by the purchase of transport animals the cost of which would otherwise have fallen on the estimates of 1911-12.

36. Among the more important measures towards which special funds have been allotted I would mention the purchase of arms, entrenching tools and rifle carrying equipment, the reconstitution of the reserve of artillery horses, and the replacement of aged horses in British Cavalry regiments. Progress has also been made in the construction of a better type of lines for Indian Infantry and additional buildings are being proceeded with at Quetta, Jubbulpore, Ahmednagar and Risalpur to provide for the redistribution of troops.

37. The Arms Traffic Operations which commenced in 1909-10 are now estimated to cost, to the end of the current year, a sum of £224,600 and for next year we have included an allotment of £133,300 for the same object. We are also in the coming year providing £306,700 for Indian military expenditure in connection with His Majesty's visit to India. Among other items in our Schedule of special measures, for which we have allotted £602,000 in the aggregate, I would allude to the provision of £100,000 for the rearmenting of a number of Field and Mountain batteries. The Schedule also includes further allotments towards the purchase of rifles and the reconstitution of the artillery reserve and to replace aged animals in the British Cavalry regiments. A substantial advance will also be made in the reconstruction of the Indian Infantry lines which was taken in hand at the end of last year, and in the building of the new lines near Darjeeling and at Dacca.

38. It will be seen that by making partial use of the savings obtained this year in the manner already described we have been able to provide for the exceptional outlay in connection with His Majesty's visit to India, while keeping the military budget substantially below the figure allotted in the estimates of the current year, the actual difference between the net provision for all military services in 1911-12 and that made in 1910-11 being £142,600.

Railways.

39. It has become customary to bring together in this part of the Financial Statement the figures of capital expenditure on railways during the last five years and the similar estimate for 1911-12. I accordingly present the table as usual; it includes all capital outlay, whether incurred by the State or through the agency of guaranteed or assisted Companies.

	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911 (Revised).	1911-1912 (Budget).
Open lines including rolling stock	£ 5,948,067	£ 7,328,000	£ 8,532,741	£ 6,532,441	£ 5,724,400	£ 6,357,400
Lines under construction—						
(a) Started in previous years	3,526,066	3,006,800	1,366,200	1,482,962	2,197,000	2,382,600
(b) Started in current year	176,667	..	146,130	369,291	403,700	760,000
	9,650,800	10,334,800	10,045,071	8,384,694	8,325,100	9,500,000

40. On the 31st March 1910, the total length of open lines was 31,614·35 miles classified according to gauge as follows :—

5' 6" gauge	16,340·96
Metre	13,398·54
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	1,874·85
TOTAL	31,614·35

During the current year we have added to these approximately the following mileage :—

5' 6" gauge	410·98
Metre	350·45
Special gauges (2' 6" and 2')	162·84
TOTAL	924·27

During the ensuing year it is intended to increase this length by 710·72 miles.

41. In the current year the return on the capital at charge amounts to 4·66 per cent., as compared with 4·48 in 1909-10, 3·69 per cent. in 1908-09 and 4·75 per cent. in 1907-08. The rate of interest which we have taken for the year on the debt chargeable to railways is 3·358 per cent.

The current year has been more favourable than last year and the traffic returns show that there will be a large improvement over the Budget estimates. The improvement is largely due to the acceptance by the railway administrations of the reasonable limitations imposed by budget provision. The grants for working expenses, etc., are likely to be smaller than the Budget estimate by £418,900. If we take the railway revenue account as a whole, and set the interest charges, the annuities and sinking fund payments, and the minor debits (cost of land, etc.), against the net earnings, we find a surplus of £1,954,400 which accrues to general revenues. Last year there was a net gain to the State of £824,900.

42. In the Budget of next year provision has been made for an increase in the gross receipts over the current year in view of the prospects of favourable crops and of

the extra traffic expected in connection with the Coronation Durbar and from the opening of new lines and branches. Provision for working expenses has also been put up a little higher on account of improvements in permanent-way, rolling-stock and bridges. It is expected that the net surplus after providing for interest charges, which show an increase on account of growth of capital, will be £1,849,800.

Irrigation.

43. The financial position of our great Irrigation undertakings may be gathered at a glance from the following table, which carries on and brings up to date the information that it has been customary to give in previous Financial Statements.

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911, Revised.	1911-1912, Budget.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Productive Works.</i>					
Capital outlay to end of year	26,978,016	28,002,898	29,145,119	30,370,637	31,652,994
Direct receipts					
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	2,160,389 1,035,088	2,213,644 1,084,773	2,249,011 1,111,158	2,248,581 1,188,300	2,257,100 1,199,367
TOTAL	3,195,477	3,298,417	3,360,169	3,436,881	3,456,467
Working Expenses					
Interest	981,804 905,887	1,011,140 930,708	1,065,481 960,829	1,085,898 1,001,851	1,062,780 1,045,170
TOTAL	1,887,691	1,941,848	2,026,310	2,087,749	2,107,950
NET PROFIT	1,307,786	1,356,569	1,333,859	1,349,132	1,348,517
<i>Protective Works.</i>					
Outlay on construction to end of year	2,382,055	2,736,094	3,112,121	3,466,121	3,944,851
Direct receipts					
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	47,625 5,445	33,980 6,271	58,066 6,230	48,919 11,000	63,700 11,733
TOTAL	53,070	40,251	64,296	59,919	75,433
Working Expenses					
Interest	22,205 75,025	25,449 86,619	28,730 97,882	29,702 110,449	36,020 124,430
TOTAL	97,230	112,068	126,612	140,151	160,450
NET LOSS	44,160	71,817	62,316	80,232	85,017
<i>Minor Works and Navigation.</i>					
Direct receipts					
Expenditure	232,045 838,728	219,334 879,339	235,691 889,435	236,300 907,982	245,200 938,143
NET LOSS	606,683	660,005	653,744	671,682	692,943

44. On the 31st March 1910, 55,274 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, commanding nearly 47 million acres of culturable land, the area irrigated in 1909-10 being 21,976,846 acres. The productive works during that year yielded a net return of 7·87 per cent. on the capital outlay of £29 millions after paying all charges exclusive of interest. The net profit to the State was £1,334,000. The revised estimate for 1910-11 shows a net profit of £1,349,000 on productive works and a net return on capital outlay of 7·74 per cent.

45. On the 31st March 1911 we expect to have 55,857 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries constructed to command 49,829,700 acres of culturable land. It is expected that an area of 21½ million acres will be irrigated during the year. In addition to the canals in operation, there are altogether 51 projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction or being examined by the professional advisers of the Government. Of these 22 are productive and 23 protective. They are designed to irrigate 7 million acres, and 2·24 million acres, respectively, at a total capital cost of about 34 and 16 crores, respectively. The former are expected to yield a net return of 7·31 per cent. on the outlay.

46. Although no very important works were sanctioned during the year, a number of schemes of the first magnitude have been under the consideration of the Government of India. Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the construction of the three canals comprised in the Triple canal project in the Punjab. As foreshadowed in last year's financial statement, the original estimate of cost has been seriously exceeded, the excess amounting to R254 lakhs or 32·5 per cent. over the original estimate. This large excess was due in some measure to the want of adequate provision for certain necessary requirements, but principally to a marked change in the economic conditions of the Punjab which raised the labour rate by about 50 per cent. This was due mainly to the great diminution of the population as the result of the ravages of plague, but other causes which affected the labour rate were the absorption of large numbers of the agricultural classes in tracts opened out to cultivation on the lately completed canals, and the keen demand for labour for agricultural operations, railway construction, etc. Mr. Renouf, Director of Agriculture, Punjab, who investigated the subject a year ago, came to the conclusion that the labour rate had doubled in the preceding 20 years, that the greater portion of the advance occurred in the last 10 years, and that the rise was most marked in the last 5 years of that period. The probable years of opening of the three canals are as follows:—

Upper Chenab canal	:	:	:	1913-14.
Upper Jhelum canal	:	:	:	
Lower Bari Doab canal	:	:	:	} 1914-15.

47. The execution of the Upper Swat canal in the North-West Frontier Province is proceeding satisfactorily. The tunnel through the Malakand range of hills will be about 10,000 feet in length and some 1,430 feet have now been excavated. The drilling is effected by power derived from a hydro-electric installation on the Swat River. Irrigation will probably be commenced on completion of the tunnel on which the average rate of progress is 7 feet a day. The additional storage reservoir at Dhukwan on the Betwa canal, United Provinces, and the Shwebo canal in Burma were finished during the year. Work on the Pahari Dam on the Diassan river, the Pahuj storage reservoir, both in the United Provinces, and the Môn canal system in Burma is far advanced.

48. The following important projects have been received and are now before the Government of India:—

Province.	Name of project.	Estimated cost (Direct and indirect).	Classification as proposed by local Government.
Madras . . .	Cauvery reservoir project . . .	R 3,85,00,000	
Bombay . . .	Sukkur Barrage . . .	2,19,34,767	
United Provinces . . .	Rohri Left Bank canal . . .	4,49,75,788	
Burma . . .	Ghaggar canal . . .	35,04,454	
Central Provinces . . .	Twante canal (Navigation canal) . . .	72,80,973	
	Mahanadi canal . . .	99,30,217	
	Weinganga canal . . .	38,03,204	
			Productive.

Of these the Twante canal scheme, which is designed to improve an important trade route in Lower Burma, has been submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The important scheme for the introduction of perennial irrigation in Sind, of which the Sukkur Barrage will be the pivot, has already been alluded to in previous Financial Statements. The project is now being examined by the Inspector General of Irrigation.

The Cauvery reservoir project contemplates the construction of an immense dam of dimensions not approached in any other similar work in the world. The dam will attain a maximum height of 201 feet and an average height of 113 feet. It will impound sufficient supplies to irrigate an area of 4,73,000 acres, and will bring into existence a vast artificial lake having a water spread of 58 square miles.

Provincial Finance.

49. In the realms of financial administration, by far the most important event of the coming year will be a notable change in the financial relations between the local Governments and the Government of India; and I must now ask the indulgence of the Council while I describe this change in some detail. To an audience like the present, it would be superfluous to explain how the financial powers of the local Governments are based upon what are known as the provincial settlements. Opinions may differ as to whether our settlement system is the ideal method of dividing the public revenues of India between the central government and the administrations of the different provinces. For good or ill, however, the settlement system is with us: it has been developed and improved by long experience; and there cannot now be any question of throwing it over and searching for some alternative means of providing the provincial Governments with the resources which are necessary for the duties entrusted to their care. It is the provincial settlement therefore that we are using as the vehicle for the important reform which I am about to describe.

50. Dating from Lord Mayo's viceroyalty four decades ago, the settlements for many years were quinquennial contracts, and their periodical revision was a fertile cause of friction and improvidence and waste. In 1904 Sir Edward Law succeeded in investing them with greater permanence. They were no longer to be quinquennial; and although the Government of India reserved the power of revision, that power was to be exercised only when a settlement had become unfair to the central government or to other provinces or to the province itself, or when the Imperial Government was faced with the alternative of levying benevolences or increasing taxation. The local Governments were thus to be given a permanent interest in the revenue and expenditure under their control. Their share of the growing revenues was to be somewhat smaller than before; but it was to be so calculated that each province separately, and all the provinces taken together, were to be placed in possession of an amount of growing revenues which should bear the same proportion to the provincial expenditure as the Imperial share of growing revenues bore to the Imperial expenditure. The Government of India, as the final authority in India responsible for its finance and administration, retained the power to alter the settlements, but would use it only in the most exceptional circumstances. The new departure, as Sir Edward Baker said with permissible pride in describing it, was fraught with important and far-reaching consequences. Of these consequences one of the most important, as we can now see, was the impossibility of standing still, the certainty of further development. In a minute which Sir Edward Law recorded at the time, he wrote:—

"I am in full sympathy with the principle of encouraging the financial independence of local Governments. The arrangements now made will tend in the right direction; we are perhaps taking as big a step as is for the moment prudent, but I am convinced that we are still a long way from having attained all our desirable results. The whole question will, I anticipate, come up again in a few years, and we may fairly hope that when it does, another considerable advance will be made towards the desired goal."

The prophecy has come true; and it is the further step which my predecessor foresaw that we are now taking.

51. A critic of our financial history would find some grounds for questioning the permanency of the status which was conferred on our settlements seven years ago. The new series of *quasi*-permanent settlements was concluded, except for Eastern Bengal and Assam, in 1907; but almost before the work was finished, a complete revision was found necessary for the United Provinces and a substantial

readjustment took place in Madras. Large subsidies had to be made to several provinces; in some cases, it is true, as a sequel of famine, but in others with no such justification. Burma has suffered considerable, though I hope temporary, inconvenience under its new settlement: Bengal has come to the verge of bankruptcy: and even from some of the more fortunate provinces hints have not been wanting that greater Imperial generosity is expected. It would sometimes seem as if permanency were a misnomer, and the contractual liability imposed by the settlements had been forgotten. My own view is that, although the settlement obligations might at times have been more rigorously enforced, this period of trial and transition has been of great value to us. It has enabled us to test the different settlements thoroughly, to find out their weak points, and to estimate the conditions requisite for genuine permanence. When the time came therefore for us to take up the whole question on a review of the Decentralization Commission's report, we were in a position, especially after full consultation with the local Governments, to lay before the Secretary of State, with some confidence, our conclusions as to the defects in the existing settlement system and their appropriate remedies. The Secretary of State has now accepted our recommendations, and I am thus able to place before the Council the general scheme of the new arrangements.

52. The financial settlement with each of the eight major provinces will in future be permanent. Widespread famine, whose periodical visits still defeat all our calculations, will have to be met, when necessary, by special arrangements for the succour of a distressed province from Imperial funds; and on the other hand the Government of India may at times be compelled to call on the provinces for assistance in case of a great war or in a grave financial crisis. Apart from these wholly special emergencies, however, the settlements will be fixed rigid and permanent. How far they will thereby differ from the existing arrangements, may best be described by showing what we mean the permanent settlements to imply in our dealings with provincial finances and budgets.

In the first place, we intend that a province shall not in future budget for a deficit in its current revenue and expenditure, unless it satisfies us that the excess expenditure is due to a wholly exceptional and non-recurring cause and also, if the deficit involves a reduction of the provincial balance below the prescribed minimum, that suitable arrangements will be made for the restoration of the minimum. It will not therefore be permissible for a local Government in future to run through its balances, build up a heavy overdraft on the general balances of India, and then have to be set on its feet again by Imperial benefactions. If for any special and temporary reason a local Government has exhausted its own balances and receives permission to overdraw, it will have to take a short loan from the Imperial exchequer and pay interest on it. If in the last resort a province finds it impossible to keep its growing needs within the resources provided by its settlement, it may have to consider the propriety of raising special provincial taxation. I am far from suggesting that further taxation is a desirable thing: but it may be better for India as a whole that a province should tax itself than that it should live on its neighbours.

53. These are the more restrictive consequences which a permanent financial settlement will carry with it. But the advantages will not all be on one side. The settlements will not debar the provinces from sharing in any surplus which the Government of India may be in a position to distribute in a good year. Moreover the Government of India undertake that, when the fixed assignment of a province under its settlement becomes unduly high, it will ordinarily be converted, in whole or in part, into a share of growing revenue as soon as the state of the Imperial finances permits. Finally we shall no longer consider it necessary to exercise the same minute control over the budgetary arrangements of the provinces as has been the practice in the past. Our intervention and corrections will be confined to the total revenue and expenditure in the local Government's estimates, and the figures of the few major heads in which the Imperial exchequer has a share.

54. Such then will be the characteristics of our settlements in future, and it is on these lines that the responsibility of each local Government for its own finances will be determined. Before starting the settlement system, however, on its new career, we considered it our imperative duty to overhaul the existing settlements thoroughly. This has been a most laborious task. Some of them have been the subject of complaint; and one or two of them have been working under unquestionable difficulties. A systematic review of them all was

demanded, no less in courtesy to the local Governments than by our desire that the new arrangements shall be a success, and by our anxiety to relegate to the past whatever friction and discontent have been generated in our financial relations with the provinces. We have therefore subjected to the closest examination the position of each province and the history and antecedents of its current settlement. Our conclusions may be very briefly stated. In five out of the eight major provinces, the settlements have worked in a manner that indicates no flaws in the general lines upon which they were conceived. In Eastern Bengal and Assam, the settlement is new and almost untried; but we have no misgivings as to its success. In one province, Burma, there has been much inconvenience due to an over-estimate of its resources, which is now being slowly rectified. In the eighth province, Bengal, a settlement which began under the most favourable auspices has had a gloomy and troubled career. In its earlier days, large balances were eaten up by hasty and imperfectly considered increases in recurring expenditure; and when the present Lieutenant-Governor sought to apply the methods of ordinary financial caution, his economies were in a great measure defeated by the effects of high prices and the costly campaign against crime.

55. Brief though it necessarily is, this summary indicates that the defects in our present settlements are individual and not universal; and indeed the only generic fault in the system is the unwieldy size that has been attained by the fixed cash assignments in most of the provinces. To rectify this, to relieve those provinces where the financial position is now unsatisfactory, and to base the permanent settlements on a broad and stable foundation, has been the object of the changes and re-adjustments which are fully narrated in the Financial Secretary's explanatory memorandum.

56. From a purely financial point of view, the immediate effect of these changes is to convert fixed assignments amounting to the imposing figure of 3½ crores a year into growing revenue. In this way the normal annual growth of its resources in each province is brought much closer to the normal ratio of growth in its expenditure than has been possible in the past. It will now be the task of the Local Governments to see that these all-important ratios are kept in steady equilibrium; for otherwise no settlement devised by the mind of man can save them from ultimate bankruptcy. It is not only by its immediate financial results, however, that the scheme that I have just been describing must be judged. It will also, I trust, be a measure of real decentralization and administrative reform. It will give local Governments a more abiding interest in managing and directing their own resources; it will greatly reduce the occasions for interference by the central Government; and it will stimulate provincial independence and self-reliance. To the Government of India also it ought to mean much. It will relieve us from the unforeseen and indeterminate liability to which the Imperial revenues were formerly exposed by the financial difficulties of any individual province. To that extent it frees our hands for the closer regulation of our Imperial expenditure; and it enables us to lay down the lines of a consistent financial policy for the future. It marks a forward stage in the development of a political theory which has been steadily pursued for the last forty years. But it implies something more than theory; for I believe that the new arrangements will be found to be liberal by the provinces; and I regard them as necessary in justice to ourselves and to the general taxpayer of India.

Ways and Means.

57. In last year's Financial Statement I described the constitution of our cash balances and the work that is thrown upon them. I need not repeat it all to-day. It was also explained that, apart from the ordinary domestic treasury business of the year, our chief transactions during 1910-11 were expected to be, that we should raise a loan of 1½ crores in India and remit £15,500,000 to the Secretary of State in payment of Council bills; and that the Secretary of State would renew the whole outstanding £6,000,000 of India bills, raise further temporary debt in London to pay off the Indian Midland Railway's capital stock of £2,250,000; and complete the purchase of that concern by taking over the liability for its debentures. It was estimated that our closing balances would then be approximately 18·70 crores in India and 6½ millions in London.

58. Here also, as in our Revenue account, the actual position has turned out much better than our forecast. We floated our small rupee loan last July at the favourable rate of a fraction over 96. The Secretary of State carried through the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway and raised, partly for that purpose and partly for future use,

£4,000,000 in India bonds, under promise to redeem them by annual drawings in eight instalments beginning from 1911-12. He has also reduced his floating sterling debt from 6 to 5 millions. Owing to the general strengthening of our resources, we count on remitting to England, from our treasury balances alone, no less than £23,500,000 in Council bills ; and we expect to close the year with roughly 18½ crores in our Indian account and 17 millions in London. So that our position at the beginning of next year will be unusually favourable. The high sterling balances maintained during the year explain the large Interest receipts to which I have already referred.

59. On the 1st of next April we estimate that our available cash balances, excluding the liquid gold held on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve, will be £27,840,800 in India and England together. During the year the chief demands upon them will be as follows. The excess of current expenditure over current revenue, which is the net result of an Imperial surplus of £743,800 and Provincial deficits of £1,456,400, will be £712,600. The capital expenditure under our sanctioned Railway programme for the year will be £9,500,000, while for productive Irrigation it will be £1,266,700. The redemption of Madras Railway and Indian Midland Railway debentures, which fall in during the year, will absorb £1,776,200. The first drawings of the 1910 Bonds will require £500,000, and it is proposed to withdraw £500,000 of India Bills, thus reducing our floating debt to 4½ millions. To meet these requirements, we expect that £1,123,300 will be the available surplus of the net unfunded debt—service funds and savings bank deposits, etc.—in India, and £188,500 will be the net credit under a variety of deposit and remittance heads. The ample cash balances will be drawn upon to the extent of about £7,015,400 ; and the balance of our requirements, or £5,928,300, will be raised by borrowing, *vis.*—£1,333,300 or 2 crores, which will be the amount of our ordinary rupee loan in India, and £4,595,000 which the Secretary of State will float, partly on his own account and partly through Railway Companies. The closing balances will thus be 18½ crores in India and £8,322,200 in England exclusive of liquid gold held on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve. The sterling balance is considerably higher than is usually required ; but it includes a large part of our excess Opium receipts which will be kept in hand for the redemption of temporary debt at suitable opportunities.

60. During the current year the Secretary of State has 'earmarked' £2,545,000 in London against the payment of bills from the Paper Currency Reserve silver in India. He will also invest £600,000 in gold securities on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve from the proceeds of bills which we shall meet by drawing 90 lakhs from the silver branch of that reserve in India.

61. In 1911-12 it is the intention of the Secretary of State to draw bills upon our Indian Treasury to the amount of £15,825,000. As usual, he will sell additional bills so far as our resources may permit, if there is an effective trade demand for them. The foregoing announcements about loans and drawings are subject to the invariable reservations ; the Secretary of State and the Government of India having full discretion to vary the amounts mentioned above in any way and to any extent that may be thought advisable.

Exchange and Currency.

62. In Exchange matters, the fortunate year is that which has no history ; and such has been the case with 1910-11. The rate has been strong and reasonably steady throughout. After the enormous sales of Council bills at the end of last year, and the continued heavy demand through April, it was not unnatural that there should be a certain re-action ; and some slackening did take place in May and June. But it was only for a few days that the rate touched gold point, and there was never any anxiety. To the student of our trade statistics, this gratifying stability will require little explanation ; for at no time during the year has the balance of trade been otherwise than heavily in our favour. During the first quarter, from April to June 1910, the excess of our exports was strikingly high. The import trade was strong though not abnormal, except perhaps for the heavy arrivals of gold : but it was completely overshadowed by the exceptionally large exports, particularly of rice, seeds, and high-priced cotton. The total balance in our favour for the three months reached the unprecedentedly high figure of 22½ crores. In the second quarter, July to September 1910, the balance steadied down, as it always does at that season. The import of piece-goods increased notably, and large supplies

of sugar arrived; but the shipments of gold grew easier; and on the other hand the export of rice, wheat, cotton and seeds continued very steady. In each of the three months the balance was favourable, and for the quarter the excess of exports was 7½ crores. The third quarter of the year, October to December, was a little weaker. Piece-goods continued active, large quantities of sugar came in, and there were heavy imports of gold; while the outward trade sagged a little in jute though it continued moderately firm for rice, cotton, wheat and seeds. The balance for the quarter was 5½ crores in India's favour. The satisfactory promise of the rice crop, and the high prices ruling for cotton and opium, suggest that the present quarter will be about as good as were the three opening months of 1910; and the active demand for Council bills at the moment points in the same direction. If this expectation is realised, the year will have a remarkable record. Even in the first three quarters, as we have seen, the exports have exceeded the imports in value by 35½ crores, a figure which has never been approached in the same period before; and the result naturally has been a strong and favourable exchange.

63. It cannot have escaped the attention of those who are interested in such matters that, although the balance of trade in our favour between April and December 1910 was about 8 crores higher than in the same periods of 1905 and 1906, the amount of Council bills sold was considerably smaller. In spite of the many and obvious reservations with which it must be applied, the connection between the Secretary of State's drawings and the balance of India's private trade is a law of obvious generality. When therefore we find the balance to be 35½ crores in our favour during a period in which the Council have sold bills for only 25½ crores there is clearly some indication of a change in the ordinary routine of our external finance. There has no doubt been slackness in the money market owing in part to the year's requirements having been somewhat freely discounted by the unusually heavy remittances last March. But other causes must have been at work, and if the movement is not a merely temporary phenomenon its development may be full of interest.

64. Another remarkable feature of our trade requirements this year has been the striking economy in the use of our rupees. In previous years when our exports were being financed by heavy Council drawings and imports of sovereigns, the absorption of rupees was correspondingly high. In the last three years of normal exchange, for example, viz., 1905, 1906 and 1909, the net loss of rupees from our Currency Reserve between April and December was 10 crores, 13 crores and 9 crores respectively. Between April and December 1910, so far from a large absorption, there has actually been a small net return of rupees from circulation. This entire reversal of the usual order of things has left us in an infinitely stronger silver position than the ordinary student of our financial system could ever have anticipated; and I fear that it has been a grievous disappointment to those interests in the market which calculated on the Government of India being speedily compelled to resume the coinage of rupees on an extensive scale.

65. Closely associated with this unexpected strength in our currency reserve are two other notable features in the year's finance; and with a few remarks on them I shall bring my speech to a close. The first is the relatively small import of sovereigns as compared with the gold bullion which has been coming into the country. During the first nine months of the year the total imports of gold in all forms was close on £10 millions in value, out of which less than £3 millions were in coin. Under conditions which we had come to regard as normal, virtually the whole of these £3 millions would have been presented at our Currency offices and treasuries, and exchanged for rupees. As a fact, the greater share of it does not appear to have come to us either directly or indirectly; and it is believed to have passed straight into consumption. Combining this with the heavy absorption of gold bullion, I think we may assume that a change, slow it may be but of no small economic moment, is coming over the savings of the people. It is unsafe to speculate how far the coined gold which we import is working into active circulation; but that a large quantity of hitherto inert silver currency has been brought into use during the last year or so, seems incontestable, and to that extent the necessity for further additions to our coinage from new silver has been averted.

66. The other point to which I wish to allude briefly is one that lends itself to more definite treatment. I refer to the gratifying increase in the use of our currency notes. I will give the net total of our paper circulation, for the last five years, after

eliminating the holdings in our Reserve treasuries and in the balances at the head offices of the Presidency Banks :—

<i>Net Circulation in crores.</i>	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911 (Ten months).
Average	35.92	36.47	34.84	38.88	40.35
Maximum	38.89	38.14	36.85	42.66	41.96
Minimum	33.08	34.91	32.88	36.07	38.52

The steady upward march of these figures, barely checked by the serious depression of 1908, inspires me with considerable hope for the better organization of our currency and, may I say, of indigenous capital generally. Our new universal notes have, I believe, contributed materially to the growing popularity of our paper currency; some minor defects in their form, which have been brought to our notice, will shortly be removed; and the further extension of their use is being carefully considered. Meanwhile, the growth in the true circulation is so steady and assured that we now think it would be prudent to increase the fiduciary share in it, or in other words to enlarge that portion of the Currency Reserve which is held invested and not in actual coin. I hope therefore to introduce a Bill next week, which, if it becomes law, will enable us to raise the amount of securities included in the Reserve from 12 to 14 crores.

Conclusion.

67. In many respects the past financial year has been more akin to a normal year than any since I have been in India. We have been blessed with a bounteous harvest, peace has not been broken, trade has shown appreciable recuperation, financial returns have been good and, better than all, the dark cloud of internal trouble has lifted. We have much to be thankful for and we may reasonably anticipate in the coming year a continuance of divine favour.

The one cause for anxiety is the heavy loss of income which at no distant date we shall have to face through the loss of our opium revenue. I have no desire to dwell on the bitter controversy which in the past has raged around the opium traffic. We have accepted and we are loyally carrying out a policy which subordinates financial to ethical considerations. The Indian people will be called upon to make sacrifices in the interest of humanity. They are a sensitive and a sympathetic race inspired by lofty ideals and I dare prophesy that they will not shrink from bearing their share of the burden since it will contribute to the uplifting of a sister nation.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

The 1st March 1911.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MARCH 1911.**

ACCOUNTS	1909-1910
REVISED ESTIMATES	1910-1911
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1911-1912

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
I.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE, and EXPENDITURE charged to REVENUE, of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	298—299
II.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	300—301
A.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	302—303
B.—STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE charged to the REVENUES of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	304—307
C.—STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	308—311
D.—ACCOUNTS of PROVINCIAL SAVINGS charged to REVENUE, and held at the disposal of PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS under their PROVINCIAL SETTLEMENTS	312
E.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, in INDIA and in ENGLAND	313

I.—General Statement of the Revenue, and Expenditure charged to

	For details, vide State- ment.	Accounts, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.	Revised Estimate, 1910-1911.	Budget Estimate, 1911-1912.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	21,332,141	21,138,900	21,037,100	21,408,000
Opium	"	5,534,683	4,650,600	7,610,900	4,280,400
Salt	"	3,319,518	3,395,000	3,162,900	3,291,700
Stamps	"	4,548,304	4,749,800	4,821,300	4,799,600
Excise	"	6,537,854	6,832,700	6,966,100	7,206,400
Customs	"	4,965,118	6,038,300	6,517,000	6,214,000
Other Heads	"	4,852,257	4,973,900	4,984,100	5,063,600
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS		51,089,875	51,779,200	55,099,400	52,263,700
 Interest					
Post Office	A	1,184,343	1,115,300	1,418,900	1,147,000
Telegraph	"	1,927,239	1,977,400	2,005,000	2,136,100
Mint	"	902,851	945,500	998,100	1,046,400
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,146,075	1,185,300	1,208,600	1,311,600
Miscellaneous	"	705,888	624,900	617,800	600,300
Railways : Net Receipts	"	12,445,378	12,629,600	13,805,700	13,963,600
Irrigation	"	3,660,156	3,604,800	3,733,100	3,777,100
Other Public Works	"	268,786	302,100	288,100	335,300
Military Receipts	"	1,136,961	1,147,400	1,174,200	1,248,000
TOTAL REVENUE		74,593,495	75,454,400	80,538,200	77,927,600

N. G. BASU,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
March 1, 1911.

Revenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide State- ment.	Accounts, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.	Revised Estimate, 1910-1911.	Budget Estimate, 1911-1912.
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	8,859,590	8,837,100	8,922,800	9,081,000
Interest	"	2,115,045	2,142,900	2,212,200	2,125,100
Post Office	"	1,927,582	1,951,200	1,954,900	2,021,000
Telegraph	"	992,433	1,085,900	1,034,400	1,093,600
Mint	"	143,758	92,100	92,100	93,800
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	14,185,968	15,085,500	14,979,800	16,837,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,807,694	4,914,100	4,799,100	4,886,800
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Railways : Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	"	11,620,456	12,067,400	11,851,300	12,113,800
Irrigation	"	3,053,857	3,111,200	3,148,100	3,342,200
Other Public Works	"	4,137,151	4,559,300	4,602,500	5,234,000
Military Services	"	20,249,284	20,853,900	20,630,400	20,811,900
 TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL					
Add—Provincial Surpluses : that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	894,036	...	1,821,300	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits : that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	"	...	622,300	...	1,456,400
 TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE					
SURPLUS . . . . .	...	73,986,854	75,078,400	77,048,900	77,183,900
TOTAL . . . . .	...	74,593,495	75,454,400	80,538,200	77,927,600

R. W. GILLAN,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, vide Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.	Revised Estimate, 1910-1911.	Budget Estimate 1911-1912.
Surplus	C	606,641	376,000	3,489,300	743,800
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards Outlay on State Railways (net)	C	2,459,426	2,597,500	2,294,300	1,357,500
Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways	"	66,667	...	...	...
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	...	122,900	101,100	36,500
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	10,408,347	4,297,400	8,437,800	2,188,900
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	"	...	3,250,000	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	783,154	1,119,200	1,009,400	1,123,300
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	4,274,012	...	1,210,700	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	157,027	...	167,300	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	"	652,053	196,200	634,300	30,900
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	"	6,083	6,300	6,300	6,600
Remittances (net)	"	286,264	9,000	199,900	2,200
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	18,006,586	15,500,000	23,500,000	15,825,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . . . .	...	37,706,260	26,473,800	41,050,400	21,314,700
Opening Balance—India . . . . .	...	10,235,827	11,902,427	12,295,428	12,309,328
England . . . . .	...	8,453,715	14,802,415	15,809,618	17,019,418
TOTAL . . . . .	...	56,395,802	53,178,642	69,155,446	50,643,446

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 1, 1911.

N. G. BASU,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1909-1910.	Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.	Revised Estimate, 1910-1911.	Budget Estimate, 1911-1912.
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—		£	£	£	£
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	1,052,349	1,133,300	1,213,300	1,266,700
Outlay on State Railways	"	6,321,617	8,518,600	8,051,700	8,103,200
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	2,117,982	2,468,300	378,100	1,434,000
Capital involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities	"	...	5,904,100	5,904,100	—
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net) . . . . .	...	2,216	...	...	...
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS . . . . .	...	9,494,164	18,024,300	15,547,200	10,803,900
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—		£	£	£	£
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	1,000,000	500,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	526,300	...	1,079,900
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	...	66,900	...	114,200
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	18,796,592	15,503,900	23,279,500	15,825,700
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . . . . .	...	28,290,756	34,121,400	39,826,700	28,323,700
Closing Balance—India . . . . .	...	12,295,428	12,469,327	12,309,328	12,503,228
England . . . . .	...	15,809,618	6,587,915	17,019,418	9,816,518
TOTAL . . . . .	...	56,395,802	53,178,642	69,155,446	50,643,446

R. W. GILLAN,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—Statement of the Revenue of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1909-1910.					REVISED	
	INDIA. (Rupee Figures.)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs.15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (Rupee Figures.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial.				Imperial.	Provincial.
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	12,26,29,294	19,73,52,827	21,332,141	...	21,332,141	9,63,41,000	21,92,15,000
II.—Opium	8,30,20,245	...	5,534,683	...	5,534,683	11,41,64,000	...
III.—Salt	4,97,92,767	...	3,319,518	...	3,319,518	4,74,44,000	...
IV.—Stamps	3,45,90,827	3,65,33,720	4,548,304	...	4,548,304	3,66,49,000	3,56,70,000
V.—Excise	5,00,08,332	4,80,59,470	6,537,854	...	6,537,854	5,32,80,000	5,12,12,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	30,015	80,58,333	539,223	...	539,223	5,000	82,82,000
VII.—Customs	7,44,76,760	...	4,965,118	...	4,965,118	9,77,56,000	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,30,60,802	1,03,23,661	1,558,964	...	1,558,964	1,32,09,000	1,04,29,000
IX.—Forest	1,33,67,481	1,26,63,312	1,735,386	...	1,735,386	1,41,94,000	1,32,08,000
X.—Registration	60,964	63,94,696	430,377	...	430,377	59,000	63,21,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	88,24,607	...	588,307	...	588,307	91,14,000	...
TOTAL	44,98,62,094	31,64,86,019	51,089,875	...	51,089,875	48,22,15,000	34,42,77,000
XII.—Interest	1,02,44,011	50,04,826	1,016,589	167,784	1,184,343	1,04,64,000	47,09,000
XIII.—Post Office	2,89,08,431	...	1,927,229	...	1,927,229	3,00,74,000	...
XIV.—Telegraph	1,34,79,855	...	898,657	4,194	902,851	1,49,07,000	...
XV.—Mint	18,89,993	...	125,953	...	125,953	28,40,000	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	2,58,954	41,41,125	293,339	...	293,339	2,72,000	43,75,000
Jails	2,98,930	31,53,394	930,155	...	930,155	3,44,000	31,98,000
XVII.—Police	1,28,917	21,05,333	148,050	...	148,050	1,79,000	21,06,000
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage . . . . .	...	81,01,249	140,083	...	140,083	...	22,26,000
XIX.—Education	39,595	24,58,540	165,875	...	165,875	41,000	27,20,000
XX.—Medical	8,403	8,52,705	57,407	828	58,235	9,000	9,30,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,67,946	13,47,447	107,693	1,745	109,438	1,86,000	15,11,000
TOTAL	9,92,745	1,61,59,793	1,143,502	2,573	1,146,075	10,31,000	1,70,66,000
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	11,86,550	7,10,253	126,453	65,633	192,086	12,38,000	7,42,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	6,62,454	7,67,399	95,324	...	95,324	6,95,000	7,35,000
XXIV.—Exchange	6,67,315	...	44,481	...	44,481	9,39,000	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	12,45,212	41,46,272	359,432	14,565	373,997	10,97,000	26,06,000
TOTAL	37,61,431	36,23,924	625,690	80,198	705,888	39,69,000	40,83,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	43,37,59,622	95,895	28,923,701	230	28,923,931	45,95,00,000	1,00,000
Deduct :—Working Expenses	24,31,18,578	90,184	16,214,318	...	16,214,318	24,63,15,000	85,000
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	48,37,249	...	322,483	...	322,483	66,92,000	...
Net Receipts	18,58,03,795	—289	12,386,900	230	12,387,130	20,64,93,000	15,000
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	—724	...	—48	...	—48	...	...
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest)	2,90,641	...	14,709	43,587	58,296	1,88,000	...
TOTAL	18,60,23,712	—289	12,401,561	43,817	12,445,378	20,65,81,000	15,000
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,49,11,762	1,06,94,399	2,307,077	...	2,307,077	1,52,59,000	1,92,03,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	96,74,498	70,86,322	1,117,388	...	1,117,388	1,03,27,000	76,63,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	10,30,968	25,04,392	235,691	...	235,691	10,55,000	24,89,000
TOTAL	2,56,17,228	2,92,85,113	3,660,156	...	3,660,156	2,66,41,000	2,93,55,000
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	5,10,015	35,21,772	268,786	...	268,786	4,57,000	35,64,000
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	73,58,192	...	490,546	385,011	875,557	79,85,000	...
Non-Effective	11,17,662	...	74,511	87,660	162,171	11,41,000	...
XXXIII.—Marine	84,75,854	...	563,057	412,671	977,728	91,26,000	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	12,51,892	...	83,460	...	83,460	13,58,000	...
TOTAL	1,08,64,346	...	724,290	412,671	1,136,961	1,14,71,000	...
TOTAL REVENUE	73,21,53,161	37,60,81,158	73,882,288	711,207	74,593,495	79,07,50,000	40,30,69,000

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1909-1910.					REVISED	
	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs 5 = £ 1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial.				Imperial.	Provincial.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	£ 63,54,120	£ 11,99,163	£ 503,552	£ ...	£ 503,552	£ 29,06,000	£ 10,84,000
2.—Assignments and Compensations	85,50,905	98,14,739	1,224,380	...	1,224,380	85,47,000	97,66,000
Charges in respect of Collection, vis. i.e.—							
3.—Land Revenue	40,82,780	5,06,59,885	3,649,511	568	3,650,079	41,31,000	5,14,54,000
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,66,40,862	...	1,109,391	764	1,110,155	1,87,44,000	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	49,52,549	...	330,170	573	330,743	56,58,000	...
6.—Stamps	—3,60,264	10,84,724	48,297	103,492	151,789	—4,04,000	10,84,000
7.—Excise	30,66,145	28,97,513	397,577	336	397,913	31,74,000	29,95,000
8.—Provincial Rates . . . . .	...	74,175	4,945	...	4,945	...	86,000
9.—Customs	32,56,867	...	817,124	371	817,495	36,02,000	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,97,193	1,94,695	26,126	...	26,126	2,05,000	2,03,000
11.—Forest	78,96,551	71,29,788	1,001,756	4,941	1,006,697	82,47,000	74,26,000
12.—Registration	17,565	35,18,169	235,716	...	235,716	18,000	36,00,000
	TOTAL	£ 546,55,873	£ 7,65,72,901	£ 8,748,545	£ 111,045	£ 8,859,590	£ 5,48,28,000
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,61,43,967	1,23,54,172	3,233,209	5,519,190	8,752,399	3,60,47,000	1,22,78,000
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	4,22,83,760	...	2,818,917	3,308,274	6,127,191	4,31,12,000	...
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	52,15,149	90,38,531	950,246	108,405	1,058,711	57,50,000	92,63,000
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	—1,13,54,042	33,15,641	—535,954	8,102,451	1,566,497	—1,28,15,000	29,95,000
14.—Interest on other obligations	82,28,217	...	548,548	...	548,548	85,05,000	...
	TOTAL	—31,26,725	33,15,641	12,594	8,102,451	—43,10,000	29,95,000
15.—Post Office	2,80,83,826	...	1,872,255	55,327	1,927,582	2,84,62,000	...
16.—Telegraph	1,32,23,208	...	881,547	110,886	992,433	1,33,54,000	...
17.—Mint	19,35,424	...	129,028	14,730	143,758	13,01,000	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments							
18.—General Administration	90,33,972	1,09,09,177	1,389,543	326,236	1,655,779	93,84,000	1,15,62,000
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	9,19,277	4,04,28,105	2,756,492	257	2,756,749	9,11,000	4,22,94,000
Jails	18,29,256	1,09,67,005	853,084	...	853,084	19,09,000	1,09,10,000
20.—Police	28,83,809	6,04,16,237	4,220,003	2,303	4,222,306	28,44,000	6,22,25,000
21.—Ports and Pilotage . . . . .	...	26,20,902	174,747	52	174,779	...	26,69,000
22.—Education	6,92,923	2,47,24,705	1,694,509	10,353	1,704,872	9,49,000	2,66,51,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	18,53,312	...	123,554	489	124,043	18,75,000	...
24.—Medical	8,85,759	1,34,83,736	957,967	9,866	967,833	10,38,000	1,39,53,000
25.—Political	1,18,44,855	11,85,304	868,677	6,450	875,127	1,51,42,000	12,05,000
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	57,82,735	65,20,145	820,192	31,204	851,396	63,75,000	60,27,000
	TOTAL	3,57,25,898	17,12,55,318	13,798,748	387,220	14,185,968	4,04,27,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	32,97,544	...	219,836	13,750	233,586	33,85,000	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,630	...	243	397,574	397,816	7,000	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	11,71,826	1,46,46,252	1,054,538	2,039,502	3,094,040	12,20,000	1,53,11,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	11,05,708	83,07,928	607,575	117,147	724,722	12,92,000	77,21,000
32.—Miscellaneous	7,82,358	38,17,411	306,652	50,878	357,530	9,38,000	28,75,000
	TOTAL	63,61,066	2,64,71,585	2,188,843	2,618,851	4,807,694	68,42,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	9,02,639	2,93,728	79,758	...	79,758	50,000	...
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	1,80,226	...	12,015	...	12,015	5,01,000	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	63,05,659	...	420,377	12,512	432,889	56,41,000	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	33,80,068	37,50,000	475,338	...	475,338	47,44,000	37,50,000
	TOTAL	1,07,68,592	40,43,728	987,488	12,512	1,000,000	1,09,36,000
Carried over	14,70,26,562	28,16,59,173	28,61,9,048	5,413,022	34,039,070	15,18,40,000	28,84,46,000

ACCOUNTS, 1909-1910.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.

	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 5 = £ 1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 5 = £ 1.		
† Included under the following heads:—								
State Railways—Interest on Debt	3,84,07,346	2,934,489	5,089,063	£ 6,053,551	5,941,13,000	2,057,500	5,159,400	£ 7,79,900
Ditto—Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	38,16,414	254,428	219,818	473,640	36,99,000	246,600	219,300	463,000
	Total	4,22,83,760	2,818,917	5,308,274	6,127,191	2,314,100	3,371,700	6,845,100

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.

Increase +
Decrease —
as compared
with Budget
Estimate,
1910-1911.

Total India (converted into £ at Rs 5 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1911-1912.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1911-1912, as compa.r.d with Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1911-1912, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1910-1911.
			India. (Rupee Figures.)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs 5 = £1).	England.		
			Imperial.	Provincial.				
266,000	...	266,000	£	£	£	£	—	—
1,220,900	...	1,220,900	+ 24,100	25,64,000	11,68,000	248,800	...	248,800
3,705,700	2,500	3,708,200	- 66,100	43,84,000	5,28,41,000	3,815,000	800	3,815,800
1,249,600	500	1,250,100	+ 15,000	1,77,45,000	...	1,183,000	500	1,183,500
377,200	2,300	379,500	+ 21,500	54,90,000	...	366,000	500	366,500
45,300	75,000	120,300	+ 9,600	- 4,28,000	11,12,000	45,600	95,300	+ 8,500
411,300	500	411,800	- 19,900	22,82,000	42,47,000	435,300	100	435,400
5,700	...	5,700	- 800	...	1,10,000	7,300	...	+ 3,700
240,100	600	240,700	- 1,300	37,20,000	...	248,000	200	7,300
27,200	...	27,200	- 900	2,14,000	2,08,000	28,200	...	+ 1,500
1,044,900	6,300	1,051,200	- 41,700	9,95,000	1,59,51,000	1,129,700	6,500	28,200
241,200	...	241,200	- 7,000	19,000	56,90,000	247,300	...	+ 1,000
8,835,100	87,700	8,922,800	+ 85,700	4,52,29,000	8,977,100	103,900	9,087,000	- 900
3,221,600	5,781,700	9,003,300	- 41,000	3,74,18,000	1,20,32,000	3,296,600	6,032,700	+ 6,100
2,874,100	3,371,700	6,245,800	+ 103,100	4,58,09,000	...	3,053,900	3,572,700	+ 326,000
1,002,300	110,100	1,112,300	+ 5,000	66,44,000	92,16,000	1,057,300	112,300	- 380,800
- 654,700	2,299,900	1,645,200	+ 67,100	- 1,50,35,000	28,16,000	- 814,600	2,347,700	- 57,300
567,000	...	567,000	+ 2,200	88,80,000	...	592,000	...	- 112,100
- 87,700	2,299,900	8,212,200	+ 69,300	- 61,55,000	28,16,000	- 222,600	2,347,700	+ 25,000
1,897,500	57,400	1,954,900	+ 3,700	2,94,96,000	...	1,966,400	54,600	- 17,800
890,300	144,100	1,034,400	- 51,500	1,43,91,000	...	959,400	134,200	- 87,100
86,700	5,400	92,100	...	13,26,000	...	88,400	5,400	+ 66,100
1,396,400	351,100	1,747,500	+ 3,000	2,00,93,000	1,32,31,000	2,221,600	378,900	+ 1,700
2,880,300	1,500	2,881,800	+ 63,900	9,16,000	4,26,59,000	2,905,000	5,000	+ 853,000
854,600	...	854,600	- 52,700	19,45,000	1,13,71,000	887,700	...	+ 27,300
4,337,900	2,000	4,339,900	- 74,200	31,41,000	6,64,28,000	4,637,900	2,000	- 19,600
178,000	100	178,100	5,100	...	26,53,000	176,900	100	+ 33,100
1,8,00,000	10,500	1,850,500	- 56,400	6,63,000	3,30,12,000	2,245,000	10,500	+ 225,800
125,000	500	125,500	- 1,400	19,9,000	...	127,300	500	- 6,200
999,400	12,500	1,021,900	- 118,500	9,64,000	1,83,81,000	1,289,700	11,900	+ 1,100
1,089,800	5,200	1,095,000	+ 181,6.0	1,24,07,000	12,40,000	909,800	2,500	+ 405,000
866,800	28,200	895,000	45,900	75,27,000	73,60,000	992,400	32,300	+ 289,700
14,568,200	411,600	14,979,800	- 115,700	4,95,6,000	19,63,35,000	16,393,300	443,700	- 182,700
225,700	10,900	- 36,600	+ 1,000	33,27,000	...	921,800	10,900	+ 1,700
500	395,000	395,500	- 2,800	6,000	...	400	408,000	- 3,900
1,102,000	2,054,500	3,156,500	- 5,200	12,34,000	1,158,18,000	1,136,800	2,069,000	+ 12,900
600,800	124,500	725,300	- 44,400	14,29,000	77,36,000	611,000	102,000	+ 44,100
254,200	31,000	285,200	- 63,600	11,82,000	33,24,000	300,400	26,500	+ 49,300
2,183,800	2,615,900	4,799,100	- 115,000	71,78,000	2,270,400	3,016,400	4,886,80	- 12,300
3,300	...	3,300	+ 3,3.0	...	...	...	...	+ 41,700
33,400	11,600	45,000	+ 11,700	9,00,000	60,000	40,000	100,000	- 3,300
376,100	9,300	385,400	- 81,300	59,61,000	...	397,400	2,600	+ 55,000
566,300	...	566,300	+ 65,300	37,50,000	37,50,000	500,000	400,000	- 66,700
979,100	20,900	1,000,000	...	1,05,11,000	37,50,000	957,400	42,600	+ 14,600
29,352,400	5,642,900	34,995,300	- 113,500	15,16,41,000	31,92,06,000	31,389,800	5,748,500	- 66,300
BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.								
INDIA.								
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 5 = £1.	England.	TOTAL.					
3,20,38,000	£	£	£					
39,171,000	802,500	3,397,300	6,100,700					
	381,400	176,500	426,900					
359,09,000	3,063,900	3,572,700	6,626,600					

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

ACCOUNTS, 1909-1910.

REVISED

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

	INDIA. (RUPEES FIGURES.)					TOTAL.	INDIA. (RUPEES FIGURES.)	
	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL.		TOTAL INDIA (CONVERTED INTO £ AT R15=£1).	ENGLAND.	IMPERIAL.	
	R	R	R	R			R	R
Brought forward	14,76,26,562	28,16,59,173	38,619,048	5,413,022	34,032,070	15,18,40,000	28,84,46,000	
Railways—								
38.—State Railways : Interest on Debt	3,84,67,346	...	3,564,489	3,089,062	3,653,551	3,94,13,000	...	
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	...	3,357,708	3,357,708	...	
Sinking Funds	...	...	...	...	165,206	165,206	...	
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	38,16,414	...	454,428	49,812	473,640	36,99,000	...	
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	31,68,115	...	144,541	1,749,775	1,894,316	24,11,000	...	
39.—Guaranteed Companies : Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	—26,456	..	—1,764	...	—1,764	—13,000	...	
40.—Subsidized Companies : Land, etc.	5,87,818	18,359	40,412	...	40,412	7,22,000	...	
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	5,40,198	20,601	37,357	...	37,357	7,45,000	27,000	
TOTAL	4,55,53,435	38,960	3,039,493	5,580,953	11,620,456	4,69,71,000	65,000	
Irrigation—								
42.—Major Works : Working Expenses	70,55,637	93,57,329	1,094,811	...	1,094,811	73,44,000	93,88,000	
Interest on Debt	58,15,149	90,38,531	950,246	108,465	1,058,711	57,50,000	92,63,000	
42A.—Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	32,04,103	1,03,09,918	900,935	...	900,935	34,08,000	1,03,89,000	
TOTAL	1,54,75,089	2,87,05,778	2,945,392	108,465	3,053,857	1,65,02,000	2,90,60,000	
Other Public Works—								
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	...	18,671	1,245	...	1,245	...	...
45.—Civil Works	86,18,335	5,22,48,043	4,057,358	78,548	4,135,906	96,37,000	5,81,58,000	
TOTAL	86,14,335	5,22,66,714	4,058,003	78,548	4,137,151	96,37,000	5,81,78,000	
Military Services—								
46.—Army : Effective	20,31,33,282	...	13,542,219	2,211,982	15,754,201	20,41,46,000	...	
Non-Effective	1,02,58,085	...	683,872	2,463,108	3,146,080	1,05,76,000	...	
46A.—Marine	21,33,91,367	...	14,226,091	4,675,090	18,901,181	21,47,22,000	...	
47.—Military Works	37,79,010	...	251,934	209,223	461,157	38,19,000	...	
47A.—Special Defences (1902)	1,23,57,178	...	823,812	34,530	858,342	1,34,00,000	...	
82,934	...	5,329	23,075	28,604	54,000	...	...
TOTAL	22,96,10,489	...	15,307,366	4,941,918	20,449,284	23,19,95,000	...	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL								
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	44,68,77,910	36,6,70,625	53,969 .02	19,122,916	73,092,818	45,69,51,000	37,57,49,000	
Debit—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	1,34,10,533	894,036	...	894,036	...	2,73,20,000	
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	44,08,77,910	37,60,81,138	54,863,938	19,122,916	73,986,854	45,69,51,000	40,30,69,000	

ACCOUNTS, 1909-1910.

INDIA.

Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
R	£	£	£
6,33,69,469	4,224,631	2,096,986	6,321,017
1,54,37,319	1,015,821	36,528	1,058,349
7,86,06,788	5,240,453	2,133,514	7,373,966
...

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue

48.—State Railways

49.—Irrigation Works

50.—Redemption of Liabilities

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1911-1912.						Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1911-1912, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1910-1911.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1911-1912, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1910-1911.	
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		INDIA. (Rupees Pounds.)	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.					
£	£	£		R	£	£	£	£	£			
29,352,400	5,642,900	34,995,300	—113,500	15,16,41,000	31,92,06,000	31,389,800	5,748,500	37,138,300	+2,029,500	+2,143,000		
2,627,500	3,152,400	5,779,900	—87,100	4,20,38,000	...	2,802,500	3,397,200	6,199,700	+332,700	+419,800		
...	3,357,800	3,357,800	...	...	...	3,357,800	3,357,800	...	...	...
...	171,300	171,300	+100	...	...	177,700	177,700	+	6,500	+6,400		
246,600	219,300	465,900	—16,000	37,71,000	...	251,400	175,500	426,900	—55,000	—39,000		
160,700	1,814,400	1,975,100	—45,200	22,10,000	...	147,300	1,673,500	1,820,800	—199,500	—154,300		
—900	...	—900	—300	...	...	...	...	...	+	600	+900	
50,700	...	50,700	—59,800	15,20,000	6,000	101,800	...	101,800	—8,700	+51,100		
51,500	...	51,500	—7,800	4,27,000	10,000	29,100	...	29,100	—30,200	—22,400		
3,136,100	8,715,200	11,851,300	—216,100	4,99,66,000	16,000	3,332,100	8,781,700	12,113,800	+46,400	+262,500		
1,115,500	100	1,115,600	+58,800	72,54,000	92,28,000	1,098,800	...	1,098,800	+36,000	—16,800		
1,002,200	110,100	1,112,300	—5,000	66,44,000	92,16,000	1,057,300	112,300	1,169,600	+52,300	+57,300		
...	...	...	...	18,00,000	...	120,000	...	120,000	+120,000	+120,000		
919,800	400	920,200	—10,900	47,19,000	95,80,000	953,300	500	953,800	+22,700	+33,600		
3,037,500	110,600	3,148,100	+36,900	2,04,17,000	2,04,24,000	3,229,400	112,800	3,342,200	+231,000	+194,100		
1,300	...	1,300	+1,000	...	15,000	1,000	...	1,000	+	700	—300	
4,519,700	81,500	4,601,200	+42,200	1,03,23,000	6,69,73,000	5,153,000	80,000	5,233,000	+674,000	+631,800		
4,531,000	81,500	4,602,500	+43,200	1,03,23,000	6,69,88,000	5,154,000	80,000	5,234,000	+674,700	+631,500		
13,69,700	2,423,100	16,032,800	—267,900	20,71,72,000	...	13,811,500	2,425,600	16,237,100	—63,600	+204,300		
705,100	2,487,800	3,192,900	+5,100	1,03,83,000	...	692,200	2,515,000	3,207,200	+19,400	+14,300		
14,314,800	4,910,900	19,225,700	—262,800	21,75,55,000	...	14,503,700	4,940,600	19,444,300	—44,200	+218,600		
254,600	220,900	475,500	—8,800	37,08,000	...	247,200	189,100	436,300	—48,000	—39,200		
893,300	26,300	919,600	+40,000	1,35,45,000	...	903,700	20,700	924,400	+41,800	+4,800		
3,600	6,000	9,600	+8,100	1,02,000	...	6,700	200	6,900	+5,400	—2,700		
15,466,300	5,164,100	20,630,400	—223,500	23,49,19,000	...	15,661,300	5,150,600	20,811,900	—42,000	+181,500		
55,513,300	19,714,300	75,227,600	—473,000	46,73,66,000	41,42,34,000	58,766,600	19,873,600	78,640,200	+2,939,600	+3,412,600		
1,841,300	...	1,821,300	{+2,443,500}	...	...	...	...	...	{—834,200}	—3,277,700		
57,334,600	19,714,300	77,048,900	+1,970,500	46,72,66,000	39,43,88,000	57,310,200	19,873,600	77,183,800	+2,105,400	+134,900		

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1911-1912.

INDIA.		England.	Total.	INDIA.		England.	Total.
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
8,89,32,000	5,928,800	2,122,900	8,051,700	8,92,28,000	5,948,600	2,154,600	8,103,200
1,71,95,000	1,146,300	67,000	1,213,300	1,79,83,000	1,198,900	67,800	1,266,700
10,01,87,000	7,075,100	2,189,900	9,265,000	10,72,11,000	7,147,500	2,222,400	9,360,900
...	...	5,904,100	5,904,100	...	...	...	...

C—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	ACCOUNTS, 1909-1910.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1911-1912.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
Revenue (from Statement A)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue.	73,882,288	711,207	74,593,495	79,587,900	950,300	80,538,200	77,151,400	776,200	77,927,600
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.				606,641			3,489,300		743,800
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (net).	2,459,426	...	2,459,426	2,294,300	...	2,294,300	1,357,500	...	1,357,500
Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	66,667	...	66,667	...	...	...	...	...	...
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Repayments	8,115	2,005	10,120	...	1,800	1,800	...	2,000	2,000
NET			0			0			0
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	52,367	...	52,367	101,100	...	101,100	36,500	1,670,000	1,706,500
NET			0			0			36,500
Permanent Debt Incurred									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock	...	9,069,573	9,069,573	...	764,800	764,800	...		
India Bonds	...	...	...	...	4,000,000	4,000,000	...	3,237,500	3,237,500
Indian Midland Railway Debentures.	...	...	...	...	3,654,100	3,654,100	...	...	...
Rupee Debts—									
Rupee Loan	1,666,667	...	1,666,667	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	1,333,300	...	1,333,300
TOTAL	1,666,667	9,069,573	10,736,240	1,000,000	8,118,900	9,418,900	1,333,300	3,237,500	4,570,800
			10,408,347		8,437,800				2,188,900
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans	2,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	...	5,000,000	5,000,000	...	4,500,000	4,500,000
NET			0			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds	93,396	...	93,396	97,200	...	97,200	90,700	...	90,700
Savings Bank Deposits	4,975,478	...	4,975,478	5,202,400	...	5,202,400	5,092,000	...	5,092,000
TOTAL	5,068,874	...	5,068,874	5,294,600	...	5,294,600	5,183,200	...	5,183,200
NET			783,154				1,123,300		1,123,300
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	894,036	...	894,036	1,821,300	...	1,821,300	...	...	...
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	475,338	...	475,338	566,300	...	566,300	500,000	...	500,000
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	3,483,415	...	3,483,415	3,618,300	...	3,618,300	3,473,900	...	3,473,900
Other Funds	1,203,859	...	1,203,859	1,198,300	...	1,198,300	1,145,000	...	1,145,000
Deposits of Sinking Funds	12,514	...	12,514	26,400	...	26,400	27,500	...	27,500
Gold Standard Reserve	...	11,967,260	(a)	...	11,633,800	(a)	27,500	...	27,500
Currency Reserve—									
Council Bills appropriated	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	2,545,000	2,545,000	...	9,498,400	9,498,400
Gold transferred	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	2,545,000	...	2,545,000	...	...	...
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	23,043,039	...	23,043,039	22,500,200	...	22,500,200	22,178,100	...	22,178,100
Advances	5,105,973	357	5,105,973	3,990,800	101,100	3,990,800	4,035,700	...	4,035,700
Suspense Accounts	1,30,547	...	1,30,547	22,100	...	22,100	41,000	...	39,300
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	17,726	...	17,726	22,700	...	22,700	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	83,707	38	83,707	81,600	...	81,600	...	...	...
TOTAL	35,44,184	12,967,655	48,407,839	36,393,000	14,280,200	50,73,200	24,500	...	24,500
NET			4,274,012			1,210,700	31,725,700	9,537,700	41,26,400
Carried over	120,644,589	28,750,440		124,670,000	28,651,200		116,787,600	19,723,400	

(a) Include £8,090,000 and £600,000 respectively remitted from India by means of Council Bills in 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	ACCOUNTS, 1909-1910.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1911-1912.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	£ 53,969,902	£ 19,122,916	£ 73,092,818	£ 55,513,300	£ 19,714,300	£ 75,227,600	£ 58,766,600	£ 19,873,600	£ 78,640,200
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	894,036	...	894,036	1,821,300	...	1,821,300	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	...	...	..	...	...	..	1,456,400	...	1,456,400
TOTAL	£ 54,863,938	£ 19,122,916	£ 73,980,854	£ 57,334,600	£ 19,714,300	£ 77,048,900	£ 57,310,200	£ 19,873,600	£ 77,183,800
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION WORKS	1,015,821	36,528	1,052,349	1,146,300	67,000	1,213,300	1,198,900	67,800	1,266,700
OUTLAY ON STATE RAILWAYS	4,224,631	2,096,986	6,321,617	5,928,800	2,122,900	8,051,700	5,948,600	2,154,600	8,103,200
CAPITAL CHARGE INVOLVED IN REDEMPTION OF LIABILITIES—									
Indian Midland Railway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5,904,100	5,904,100	...	...	...
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for Capital outlay NET	758,278	1,369,824	2,128,102	—758,102	1,138,000	379,000	512,700	923,300	1,436,100 1,434,000
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for discharge of Debentures NET	...	54,583	54,583	2,216	...	...	0	...	1,670,000 0
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
Madras Railway Debentures . . . . .	...	179,400	...	...	542,300	...	...	868,700	
Indian Midland R. D. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907,500	
B. B. C. I. Railway Debentures . . . . .	...	...	...	...	275,600	...	...	...
India Bonds . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500,000	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loans	433	...	81,700	...	...	81,300	...	...
4 p. c. Loans	80,593	...	100	...	...	500	...	...
3½ p. c. Loans	1,134	...	81,300	...	...	23,800	...	...
3 p. c. Loan	66,333	...	100	...	...	100	...	...
Provincial Debentures . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NET	148,493	179,400	327,893	0	163,200	817,900	951,100	105,700	2,276,200 0
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans NET	2,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	0	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	5,000,000 500,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	393	...	400	...	...	400	...	...
Deposits of Service Funds	89,032	...	90,500	...	...	92,300	...	...
Savings Bank Deposits	4,190,295	...	4,191,300	...	...	3,367,200	...	...
TOTAL NET	4,285,720	...	4,285,720	0	4,285,200	...	4,285,200	4,059,900	...
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,456,400	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	3,534,150	...	3,508,300	...	...	3,547,800	...	...
Other Funds	1,210,491	...	1,166,700	...	...	1,129,600	...	...
Gold Standard Reserve Currency Reserve—									
Council bills appropriated	344	9,426,550	...	13,156,400	...	...	...	9,492,000	
Gold transferred	1,000,000	...	2,545,000	...	...	...	...	...
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . . . .	...	1,000,000	...	2,545,000	...	...	...	...
Advances	22,634,529	...	22,388,000	...	...	22,627,200	...	...
Suspense Accounts	5,139,938	103,608	4,000,100	2,100	...	4,040,800	10,900	38,600	
Miscellaneous	58,827	...	90,900	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NET	33,603,362	10,530,463	44,133,827	0	33,759,000	15,703,500	49,462,500	32,812,700	9,530,600 1,079,900
Carried over	100,900,243	39,390,702			101,859,000	51,467,700		101,948,700	41,496,100

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	ACCOUNTS, 1909-1910.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1911-1912.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward . . .	120,644,588	28,750,440		124,670,000	28,651,200		116,787,600	19,723,400	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . . .	312,683	...	312,683	267,400	...	267,400	210,100	...	210,100
NET . . .			157,027			167,300			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . . .	1,749,526	...	1,749,526	1,392,600	...	1,392,600	1,006,000	...	1,006,000
NET . . .			652,053			634,300			30,900
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction . . .	6,083	...	6,083	6,300	...	6,300	6,600	...	6,600
NET . . .	6,083		6,083	6,300		6,300	6,600		6,600
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders . . .	29,051,400	...		30,020,000	...		31,353,300	...	
Other Local Remittances . . .	45,200	...		422,900	...		398,200	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	276,902	...		338,000	...		...	...
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . . .	970,614	...		1,081,900	...		1,295,600	...	
Railways . . .	9,845,540	...		10,866,700	...		9,673,000	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph . . .	724,876	...		653,000	...		558,300	...	
Marine . . .	243,868	...		305,100	...		305,300	...	
Military Works . . .	...	...		805,500	...		816,500	...	
Military Ordinary Public Works (including Military Works) . . .	13,255,788	...		13,166,100	...		13,302,500	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions . . .	2,224,216	2,464,726		2,214,500	2,300,000		2,912,100	1,362,800	
Other " . . .	850,750	394,211		1,122,100	884,800		652,300	709,000	
TOTAL . . .	62,741,486	2,858,937	65,600,423	60,995,800	3,184,800	64,180,600	61,267,100	2,071,800	63,338,900
NET . . .			286,264			199,900			2,200
Secretary of State's Bills drawn . . .	..	(a) 18,006,586	18,006,586	...	(b) 23,500,000	23,500,000	...	15,825,000	15,825,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . .	185,454,366	49,615,963		187,333,000	55,336,000		179,277,400	37,620,200	
Opening Balance . . .	10,235,827	8,453,715		12,295,428	15,809,618		12,309,328	17,019,418	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	195,690,193	58,069,678		199,628,428	71,145,618		191,586,728	54,630,618	

(a) In addition to £8,090,000 and £1,000,000 respectively for remittance of the Gold Standard and the Currency Reserves.
(b) In addition to £600,000 and £2,545,000 respectively for remittance of the Gold Standard and the Currency Reserves.

N. G. BASU,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General,

Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	ACCOUNTS, 1909-1910.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1910-1911.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1911-1912		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	100,900,243	39,390,702		101,859,000	51,467,700		101,948,700	41,496,100	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	155,656	...	155,656	100,100	...	100,100	324,300	...	324,300
NET			0			0			114,200
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,097,473	...	1,097,473	758,300	...	758,300	975,100	...	975,100
NET			0			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	29,035,450	...		30,000,000	...		31,333,300	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		422,900	...		398,200	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	771,798	...		335,000	...				
Net payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	978,584	...		1,081,900	...		1,295,600	...	
Railways	9,558,571	...		10,700,000	...		9,673,000	...	
Net issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	726,992	...		653,000	...				
Marine	240,193	...		305,100	...		558,300	...	
Military Works	...	...		80,500	...		305,300	...	
Military	13,255,943	...		13,166,100	...		810,500	...	
Ordinary Public Works (including Military Works)	4,728,367	...					13,302,500	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	2,460,498	2,228,138		2,300,000	2,214,500		1,302,800	2,912,100	
Other	688,405	641,220		1,552,700	444,000		904,200	414,900	
TOTAL	62,444,801	2,869,358	65,314,159	61,322,200	2,658,500	63,980,700	60,009,700	3,327,000	63,336,700
NET			0			0			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	(a) 18,796,592	...	18,796,592	(b) 23,279,500	...	23,279,500	15,825,700	...	15,825,700
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	183,394,765	42,260,060		187,319,100	54,226,200		179,083,500	44,823,100	
Closing Balance	12,295,428	15,809,618		12,309,328	17,019,418		12,503,228	9,816,518	
GRAND TOTAL	195,690,193	58,069,678		199,628,428	71,145,618		191,586,728	54,639,618	

(a) In addition to £8,090,000 and £1,000,000 respectively for remittance of the old Standard and the Currency Reserves.
(b) In addition to £600,000 and £2,545,000 respectively for remittance of the Gold Standard and the Currency Reserves.

R. W. GILLAN,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—Account of Provincial Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.

Provincial Balances.

	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
										£
Accounts, 1909-1910.										
Balance at end of 1908-1909 .	17,69,903	9,92,397	12,00,730	58,43,588	30,09,360	14,75,898	1,30,07,393	69,82,925	3,32,81,594	2,218,773
Added in 1909-1910 .	7,21,755	25,15,371	5,49,270	32,74,065	20,45,221	13,00,559	12,66,386	17,37,966	1,34,10,533	894,036
Spent in 1909-1910 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance at end of 1909-1910 .	24,91,658	35,07,768	17,50,000	91,17,653	50,54,581	27,75,857	1,32,73,719	87,20,891	4,66,92,127	3,112,809
Revised Estimate, 1910-1911.										
Balance at end of 1909-1910 .	24,91,658	35,07,768	17,50,000	91,17,653	50,54,581	27,75,857	1,32,73,719	87,20,891	4,66,92,127	3,112,809
Added in 1910-1911 .	4,41,000	26,19,000	53,30,000	29,90,000	33,24,000	35,61,000	25,24,000	65,26,000	2,73,20,000	1,821,300
Spent in 1910-1911 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance at end of 1910-1911 .	29,32,658	61,26,768	70,80,000	1,21,07,653	83,78,581	63,41,857	1,57,97,719	1,53,46,891	7,40,12,127	4,934,109
Budget Estimate, 1911-1912.										
Balance at end of 1910-1911 .	29,32,658	61,26,768	70,80,000	1,21,07,653	83,78,581	63,41,857	1,57,97,719	1,53,46,891	7,40,12,127	4,934,109
Added in 1911-1912 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spent in 1911-1912 .	5,91,000	18,35,000	19,71,000	33,72,00	25,60,000	10,41,000	37,56,000	74,20,000	2,1,46,000	1,456,400
Balance at end of 1911-1912 .	23,41,658	42,91,768	58,09,000	87,35,653	58,18,581	53,00,857	1,20,41,719	78,26,891	5,21,66,127	3,477,709

N. G. BASU,
Off. Deputy Comptroller General.

R. W. GILLAN,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT;
March 1, 1911.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday the 2nd March 1911, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The disturbed conditions which prevailed in Persia during last week became intensified on the 23rd and 24th. On the 25th the depression entered Baluchistan, and caused light rainfall which continued until the 27th. Precipitation began in the extreme north on the 26th and on the 28th extended southeastwards into the east of Central India and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. On the 1st of March rain was reported over the whole area from a line through Simla and Jhansi eastwards into Assam, but precipitation had ceased altogether to the northwest of this line and the depression showed signs of disappearing.

2. Temperature was rather high over nearly the whole of the northern and central parts of India until the 27th, but on the 2nd March had fallen into defect except in northeast India. It was low throughout the week in the south of the Peninsula, and about normal in Burma.

3. *Burma*.—Light falls of rain occurred in the extreme north on the 24th and 26th but the only fall in Lower Burma was 0.80" at Mergui on the 24th.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Light rainfall occurred each day in Assam until the 27th but none was reported elsewhere. On the 1st of March with the advance of the depression eastwards, rainfall became almost general in Assam, and scattered falls occurred over the greater part of the division. Temperature was inclined to be high at most places throughout the week.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—No rain fell until the 28th but on that date precipitation was general in the United Provinces and almost general in the east of Central India and the west of the Central Provinces. Rainfall continued to be fairly heavy in those parts on the 1st March. Temperature was high in most parts almost throughout the week.

Northwest India.—Light rain fell in Baluchistan on the 25th and on the 26th began to fall in Kashmir. On the 27th the area of precipitation had extended and almost general rainfall occurred also in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab East and North. A few falls were reported from Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab East and North and Rajputana East on the 28th but by the 1st of March precipitation had almost ceased, temperature was considerably above normal at most places during the early part of the week, but after some oscillation in Baluchistan became about normal.

The Peninsula.—No rainfall of importance was reported. Temperature was slightly low in the southern half.

4. The greatest amounts of precipitation reported during the week were as follows :—

February 24th. Mergui 0.80".

" 25th. Sibsagar 0.80".

" 28th. Dera Ismail Khan 2.10" and Sutna 0.92".

March 1st. Chakrata 1.02", Benares 0.98", Gorakhpur 1.17", Darbhanga 1.06" and Sibsagar 1.10".

5. Precipitation during the week was in very large excess in Bihar, the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province, and in moderate excess in Baluchistan, Central India East and the Central Provinces West; while for the period 2nd December to 2nd March it was in excess in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Berar.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 4, 1911.

315

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 3RD MARCH 1911.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND DECEMBER 1910 TO 3RD MARCH 1911.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or deficit in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or deficit in inches.	This week.	Last week.
							8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Bay Islands	0.2	0	+0.2	4.5	7.6	-3.1	-41	-43
Lower Burma	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.6	1.0	-0.4	-40	-44
Upper Burma	0	0	0	0.1	0.7	-0.6	-86	-86
Assam*	0.9	0.5	+0.4	4.3	2.9	+1.4	+48	+40
Eastern Bengal	0	0.3	-0.3	0.5	1.7	-1.2	-71	-64
Bengal	0	0.2	-0.2	0.2	1.6	-1.4	-87	-86
Orissa	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	1.4	-1.2	-86	-85
Chota Nagpur	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	1.6	-1.5	-94	-100
Bihar	0.6	0.1	+0.5	0.9	1.3	-0.4	-31	-75
United Provinces, East	0.7	0.1	+0.6	2.4	1.6	+0.8	+50	+13
United Provinces, West	0.4	0.1	+0.3	4.7	2.6	+2.1	+81	+72
Punjab, East and North	0.2	0.3	-0.1	5.6	3.7	+1.9	+51	+54
Punjab, South-west	0	0.1	-0.1	1.5	1.7	-0.2	-12	-6
Kashmir	0.2	0.3	-0.1	6.1	3.3	+2.8	+85	+90
N.W Frontier Province	1.2	0.2	+1.0	3.7	2.4	+1.3	+54	+19
Baluchistan	0.7	0.5	+0.2	6.6	4.6	+2.0	+43	+44
Sind	0	0	0	0.3	0.8	-0.5	-63	-57
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0.1	0.7	-0.6	-86	-83
Rajputana, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.8	-0.4	-50	-63
Gujarat	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-50	-50
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0.6	-0.6	-100	-100
Central India, East	1.1	0.1	+1.0	2.3	1.9	+0.4	+21	-33
Berar	0	0.1	-0.1	1.9	1.2	+0.7	+58	+73
Central Provinces, West	0.2	0.1	+0.1	0.9	1.4	-0.5	-36	-46
Central Provinces, East	0	0.1	-0.1	0	1.0	-1.0	-100	-100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0.2	-0.2	-100	-100
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0.4	-0.4	-100	-100
Hyderabad, North	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.4	-0.4	-100	-100
Hyderabad, South	0	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.7	-0.4	-57	-50
Mysore	0	0	0	0	0.5	-0.5	-100	-100
Malabar	0	0.1	-0.1	0	0.4	-0.4	-100	-100
Madras, South-east	0	0	0	0.3	2.0	-1.7	-85	-84
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0.4	6.4	-6.0	-94	-94
Madras Coast, North	0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	1.6	-1.5	-94	-93

* NOTE.—Information incomplete.

W. A. HARWOOD,
for Director-General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 2nd March 1911.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
25th February 1911.**

Burma.—Rain fell only in the extreme north and south of the Province. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice have been completed in most districts. Transplanting of spring rice has begun. Plucking of tobacco and gathering of pulses on island lands are in progress. The condition of standing crops is good. The price of unhusked rice has fallen at most of the export towns.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is hot. There were light showers in parts of Assam but in Eastern Bengal it was practically rainless. Harvesting of mustard is nearly finished. The crop is somewhat below normal in Assam. Harvesting of wheat will soon commence. The crop promises to be approximately normal. Some scarcity of rice is apprehended in the Naga and Lushai Hills and in one sub-division of Mymensingh where much damage was done by floods to broadcast winter rice. The average price of common rice is the same as last week. Cattle disease is reported in Chittagong and Noakhali.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week, except light showers in Darjeeling. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of oilseeds and other early spring crops continue. Planting of sugarcane and preparation of lands for the next autumn crops have commenced in some districts. Standing spring crops are doing well. The price of common rice has risen in Burdwan, Midnapore, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Cuttack, Angul and Palamau and has fallen in Nadia, Murshidabad, Gaya, Shahabad and Purnea. Cattle disease prevails in Burdwan, Midnapore, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Angul, Puri, Samabalpur and in all the districts of the Chota Nagpur division except Ranchi. The fodder supply is reported to be getting scarce in parts of the Sonthal Parganas and Midnapore. Water is sufficient except in parts of Midnapore.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops including poppy are flourishing and prospects are excellent. Sowing of extra crops, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of peas are in progress. Nine districts report sporadic cattle disease but the general condition of stock is good. Fodder and supplies are ample. Prices have fallen slightly in fifteen districts and are stationary elsewhere.

Punjab.—No rain fell during the week. Pressing of sugarcane continues in certain districts. Ploughings for and sowings of extra spring crops are in progress. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good to average. Caterpillars are doing damage to gram in parts of Rohtak. Prices are generally unchanged. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Ferozepore and Mianwali.

North-West Frontier Province.—Showers fell in Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu. There was no rain elsewhere. Rain is badly wanted in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of standing crops generally is from average to good throughout the Province, but unirrigated crops in Dera Ismail Khan are reported below the average. Crops have been damaged slightly by cold winds in Dera Ismail Khan. Sugarcane pressing still continues in Bannu and in the Charsadda tahsil of the Peshawar district. Planting of sugarcane is in progress in Bannu. Extra spring crops are being grown in some parts of the Peshawar district. The water supply is below normal in the Shigga and Pakha circles of the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district but is sufficient elsewhere. There is no irrigation from the Paharpur Canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Fodder is generally sufficient, but its price is rising in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good, but disease is reported from one village of the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good. Prices of food grains are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$, gram $19\frac{1}{2}$ to 30, maize $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $28\frac{1}{2}$ and bajra $21\frac{1}{2}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Little rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 14 to 22 and maize from 14 to 28 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of ordinary type prevails in the Kathua tahsil and other parts of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Slight rain and snow fell during the week. The weather is mild. Fodder is sufficient. There is no disease among cattle. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—Spring crops are being watered and standing crops are in good condition. Slight damage has been done to crops by insects in Bikaner, by cold winds in Marwar and by cold in places in Kotah. A four anna damage to the cotton crop is reported from Shekhawati. Cattle disease is prevalent in Banswara and is abating in the districts of Dungarpur. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen by $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Jaisalmer, by 3 seers in Banswara and by $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Bundi. They have fallen by 3 seers 11 chataks in Tonk and by $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Jaipur. They are steady or fluctuate slightly elsewhere.

Central India.—Rainfall nil. The weather is seasonable. Slight damage to gram by cold and frost is reported from Gwalior, Indore and Bhopawar. Wheat is in excellent condition and prospects are favourable. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in Indore and Bhopawar. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle disease exists in parts of Indore, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices continue low in Bhopal, high in Baghelkhand and steady elsewhere. Prospects of poppy are favourable though the crop has been damaged slightly by cold in parts of Indore. Irrigation continues in Gwalior and tapping has commenced in Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and occasionally cloudy. The days are warm but the nights and mornings continue to be cool. Pulses were seriously damaged by frost in Jubbulpore and Mandla where linseed also suffered to some extent. Sowing of sugarcane still continues in Betul and Chhindwara. Harvesting of spring crops continues all over the Provinces and prospects at present are generally satisfactory. Fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices:—The price of gram and *juar* in Hoshangabad became dearer by two and five seers per rupee respectively. Elsewhere prices of staple food grains remained stationary or fluctuated slightly exhibiting a tendency to fall.

Feudatory States.—Cutting of spring crops is in rapid progress. Wheat has been somewhat injured by insect pests in Khairagarh. Otherwise the condition of standing crops is generally satisfactory. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Prices show little variation.

Bombay.—Standing spring crops have suffered slightly from frost in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Satara and Palanpur; by unfavourable wind in the Upper Sind Frontier; by blight in Sholapur and are good elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops continues in parts of Broach, Colaba, Kanara, East Khandesh and Nasik. Estimates of outturn are generally fair to good. Harvesting of spring crops is progressing in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, the Gujarat Native States and Kolhapur. Cotton has been damaged by frost in Ahmedabad, Surat and Kathiawar and by unfavourable winds in Belgaum. Picking continues in parts of Gujarat, Belgaum, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. The fodder supply is adequate. Agricultural stock is deficient in parts of the Deccan but is generally in good condition. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally adequate. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have risen in the Panch Mahals, have fallen in Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Kanara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum and are generally stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 8 to 30 per cent.; in the Konkan 13 to 28 per cent.; in the Deccan 14 to 32 per cent. and in the Karnatak 23 to 34 per cent. less than the normal. In Gujarat prices ranged from normal to 29 per cent. less.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The spring crop is fair. The severe cold has somewhat damaged the crop in parts of Mahratwara. Spring *juar* has also suffered in other places from the same cause. Harvesting of spring crops is proceeding everywhere. Late rice lands are still being sown. The crop is fair to good and is being weeded in many places. Cattle disease prevails in eleven talukas. Prices:—Wheat $7\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ and *juar* $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, showing a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ seer in the price of rice and *juar*. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 12 seers and yellow *juar* at 13 seers. The highest price in districts is 9 seers in Warangal and Karimnagar and the lowest 25 seers in Mahbubnagar.

Mysore.—Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in Hassan and are steady elsewhere. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvest and prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and threshing of rice are nearly completed. Prices of food grains are normal. The public health is fair. Water and fodder are adequate.

318 SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 4, 1911.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Kurnool, Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore and South Trichinopoly. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are fair to good but some in parts of Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly require rain or water and some in parts of Chingleput and Salem are withering. Coffee in parts of the Nilgiris has been affected by bug. Harvests continue with outturn fair to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Guntur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Central Tinnevelly, Malabar and South Canara. Fodder is scanty in parts of Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eight districts, has fallen in five and has risen in eleven. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eleven districts, has fallen in five and has risen in six. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts, has fallen in six and has risen in seven. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is everywhere satisfactory and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are sufficient.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 4, 1911.

Whence exported	WHEAT								RICE (INCLUD			
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL		Calcutta		Karachi	
	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam .	1,040	56,666	...	...	...	...	41,636	1,040	55,372	48,062	...	—
Bengal .	41,636	56,666	...	...	...	...	...	41,636	651,131	837,087	...	...
U. P. of Agra and Oudh .	178,819	375,606	6,104	27,870	8,090	121,406	193,003	524,972	71	145	...	...
Panjab .	28,061	371	88,823	64,307	818,482	1,06,6179	935,366	1,101,157	129	70	50	1,276
Sind and Br. Baluchistan .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India .	1,303	...	42,105	60,971	8,732	57,687	86,128	57,687	...	...	159,243	129,320
Bombay .	...	...	8,882	18,773	...	...	8,882	18,773	7	1	...	...
Cent. Prov. and Berar .	22,799	65,649	3,529	296,936	...	...	26,328	362,585	3,796	5,024	...	...
Nizam's Territory .	...	...	1,102	37	...	...	1,102	37	1	...	...	...
Madras .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	78	...	...
Mysore .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir .	...	...	...	...	198	373	198	373	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	272,608	499,431	150,545	468,894	921,630	1,225,324	1,344,783	2,193,649	710,595	890,467	159,293	130,506
By Sea—									•	•	•	•
E. B. and Assam .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,981	9,251	913	...
Bengal .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	336	480
Bombay .	...	...	3,206	2	6	...	3,212	2	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan .	...	...	45,826	1,400	...	...	45,826	1,400	...	...	7,020	7,942
Madras .	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
Burma .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,481	31,776	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India .	...	...	1,405	4,291	690	2,141	3,185	6,432	10	44	28	...
Foreign countries .	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	10	49,537	5,723	696	2,141	30,323	7,874	101,579	47,055	7,369	8,431
TOTAL IMPORTS	272,608	499,441	200,072	474,617	922,326	1,227,465	1,395,006	2,201,523	812,174	937,522	166,862	139,027
Imports to end of December												
By Rail and River —												
E. B. and Assam .	1,234	29,928	...	...	...	...	1,234	29,928	1,459,992	1,526,552	...	...
Bengal .	120,650	610,700	...	...	30	...	120,650	610,730	6140,155	8,065,413	...	...
U. P. of Agra and Oudh .	717,894	4,752,820	31,093	477,121	46,187	1,066,070	705,174	6,296,011	2,790	2,754	...	...
Panjab .	93,018	47,955	198,381	730,013	2,448,449	17,125,578	2,739,848	17,903,546	1,177	939	25,642	4,677
Sind and Br. Baluchistan .	...	...	45,826	1,400	...	...	45,826	1,400	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India .	6,119	2,372	128,783	488,236	18,173	65,078	153,075	550,586	1,207	32	113	...
Bombay .	...	145	44,483	316,079	...	...	44,483	316,224	8	95	4	...
Cent. Prov. and Berar .	89,662	441,588	26,733	1,349,734	...	...	116,395	1,991,222	71,781	17,540	...	...
Nizam's Territory .	...	...	3,079	1,697	...	...	3,079	1,697	1	1	...	...
Madras .	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	71	3,955	1,307	...	...
Mysore .	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
Kashmir .	...	...	...	...	492	3,594	493	3,594	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	1,028,577	5,885,408	432,552	3,368,917	2,735,230	18,917,509	4,196,359	28,355,834	7,681,077	9,614,636	1,262,773	1,183,245
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...
Bengal .	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	77,272	149,728	498	140
Bombay .	...	...	3,987	10,869	3,072	1,050	6,059	11,919	87	110	32,072	5,504
Sind and Br. Baluchistan .	...	...	147,033	395,970	36	98	147,059	396,068	...	...	32,535	6,140
Madras .	...	...	278	125	...	...	278	125	59	...	...	2
Burma .	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	7,440,881	1,588,879	910	...
Non-Br. Ports in India .	...	...	35,165	276,430	2,875	9,903	38,040	286,393	...	...	55	3
Foreign countries .	...	143	...	1,868	1	180	1	2,191	5,247	887	473	...
TOTAL	...	146	186,063	685,32	5,974	11,291	192,037	696,809	7,523,546	1,739,588	57,143	67,798
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,028,577	5,885,554	618,615	4,248,289	2,741,204	18,928,800	4,388,396	29,062,643	15,204,623	11,354,224	4,319,915	1,250,043

+ One maund of paddy is

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 4, 1911.

Whence exported	LINSEED						RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED						
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL		Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL		
	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	
Imports in December													
<i>By Rail and River—</i>													
E. B. and Assam .	576	691	...	...	576	691	23,602	669	...	...	23,602	669
Bengal .	24,724	11,979	...	...	24,724	11,979	94,067	18,784	...	...	94,067	18,784
U. P. of Agra and Oudh .	9,980	7,241	1,187	2,166	11,167	9,407	51,253	59,050	3,854	5,424	57,107	64,474	
Panjab .	...	...	7,185	1,006	7,185	1,006	265	77,739	310	32	575	77,771
Sind and Br. Baluchistan .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India .	...	...	3,230	1,657	3,230	1,657	204	20,541	1,486	713	1,090	21,254
Bombay .	...	...	19,492	4,729	19,492	4,729	...	...	6,143	15,523	6,143	15,523
Cent. Provs. and Berar .	1,278	1,721	8,514	9,164	9,792	10,885	414	...	3,625	270	4,039	270	
Nizam's Territory .	...	...	6,144	811	6,144	811	...	...	7	...	7	...
Madras .	...	...	194	21	194	21	217	...	...	...	217	...
Mysore .	...	...	223	...	223	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
TOTAL	36,558	21,632	46,169	19,554	82,727	41,186	170,022	176,783	17,418	22,006	187,440	198,789	
<i>By Sea—</i>													
E. B. and Assam .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma .	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	323
Non-Br. Ports in India .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries .	...	...	1,013	549	1,013	549	...	...	12	...	12	...
TOTAL	...	...	1,827	1,155	1,827	1,155	...	323	12	2,001	12	2,324
TOTAL IMPORTS	36,558	21,632	47,926	20,709	184,554	42,341	170,022	177,106	17,430	24,007	187,452	202,113	
Imports to end of December													
<i>By Rail and River—</i>													
E. B. and Assam .	107,248	133,660	...	...	107,248	133,660	430,276	767,454	...	...	430,276	767,454
Bengal .	1,694,924	2,755,485	...	160	2,232	1,695,084	2,757,717	1,335,306	964,760	503	286	1,335,099	965,046
U. P. of Agra and Oudh .	705,850	1,528,755	124,145	549,543	829,095	2,078,298	1,154,282	1,283,974	713,849	1,385,880	1,808,131	2,609,854	
Panjab .	394	6,426	34,287	50,076	34,881	56,502	9,916	380,249	38,731	155,307	48,647	535,550	
Sind and Br. Baluchistan .	...	...	660	160	660	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay .	132,638	25,241	345,761	463,200	478,399	488,441	19,273	191,160	159,446	144,331	878,719	335,491	
Cent. Provs. and Berar .	...	8	348,080	308,224	348,080	308,224	...	4,410	318,586	308,147	318,586	318,586
Nizam's Territory .	102,393	95,510	555,152	732,640	657,545	828,150	24,039	15,750	98,597	58,766	122,636	74,516	
Madras .	...	...	331,510	348,223	331,510	348,223	...	...	343	603	343	603
Mysore .	...	217	24,156	4,592	24,573	4,592	1,254	3,741	...	...	1,254	3,741
TOTAL	2,743,864	4,545,085	1,764,402	2,458,855	4,508,266	7,003,940	2,974,346	3,611,498	1,330,155	2,253,362	4,304,501	5,364,860	
<i>By Sea—</i>													
E. B. and Assam .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal .	...	64	135	...	...	64	135	129	...	...	...	...
Bombay .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7,081	22	6,207	30,059	6,207
Sind and Br. Baluchistan .	...	...	2,074	1,222	2,074	1,222	...	496	27,728	9,335	27,728	9,335
Madras .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	853	150	...	1,187	853
Burma .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India .	...	20	45,216	41,055	45,216	41,055	7,408	2	7,480	1,055	7,480	1,055
Foreign countries .	...	...	21,465	7,408	11,485	7,408	...	...	1	...	3	...
TOTAL	84	135	58,756	49,685	58,840	49,620	1,168	9,330	65,311	17,314	66,479	26,444	
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,743,948	4,545,220	1,823,158	2,508,540	4,567,106	7,053,760	2,975,514	3,620,828	1,395,466	2,870,876	4,390,930	5,891,704	

